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BLAINE'S HARANGUE.

FORENSIC FURY IN THE SOUTH.

A Wordy Battle that Recalls the Days of Reconstruction—Senator Thurman's Threat at Blaine—Senator Lamar Defends the South—House Proceedings.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the fortification appropriation bill which was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the house bill to correct the error in the enrollment of the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last session in regard to the Hot Springs reservation. He asked for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Edmunds objected and it went over.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a bill of which he gave notice yesterday, for the repeal of section 1218 of the revised statutes of the United States, which prohibits any person who has served under the confederate government from being appointed to positions in the army of the United States. The bill was tabled for the present.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill to designate, classify and fix the salary of persons in the railway mail service. Referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution calling upon the secretary of war for a statement as to the arms and equipments issued for use by the officers of the treasury and interior departments and the department of justice—where such arms are now, and whether any of them have ever been sold. The resolution was agreed to.

THE NORTHERN HOWL.

At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine on the first day of the session, in regard to an inquiry as to whether, at recent elections, constitutional rights of American citizens were violated, etc.

Mr. Blaine then spoke as follows:

Mr. President—The pending resolution was offered by me with a two-fold purpose in view:

1. To place on record, in a definite and authentic form, the frauds and outrages by which some recent elections were carried by the democratic party in the southern states.

2. To find if there be any method by which a repetition of these crimes against a free ballot may be prevented.

The newspaper is the channel through which the people of the United States are informed of current events, and the accounts given in the press represent the elections in some of the southern states to have been accomplished by violence; in not a few cases reaching the destruction of life; to have been controlled by threats that awed and intimidated a large class of voters; to have been manipulated by fraud of the most shameless and shameful description. Indeed, in South Carolina there seems to have been no election at-all in any proper sense of the term. There was instead a series of skirmishes over the state in which the polling places were regarded as forts to be captured by one party and held against the other, and where this could not be done with convenience, frauds in the count and tissue ballot devices were resorted to in order to effectually destroy the voice of the majority. These in brief are the accounts given in the non-partisan press of the disgraceful outrages that attended the recent elections, and so far as I have seen, these statements are without serious contradiction. It is but just and fair to all parties, however, that an impartial investigation of the facts shall be made by a committee of the senate, proceeding under the authority of law and representing the power of the nation. Hence my resolution.

But we do not need investigation to establish certain facts already of official record. We know that one hundred and six representatives in congress were recently chosen in the sates formerly slave-holding, and that the democrats elected 101 or possibly one hundred and two, and the republicans four or possibly five. We know that thirty-five of these representatives were assigned to the southern states by reason of the colored population, and that the entire political power thus founded on the numbers of the colored people has been seized and appropriated to the aggrandizement of its own strength by the democratic party of the south.

The issue thus raised before the country, Mr. President, is not one of mere sentiment for the rights of the negro—though far distant be the day when the rights of any American citizen, however black or however poor, shall form the mere dust of the balance in any controversy; nor is the issue one that involves the waving of the "bloody shirt," to quote the elegant vernacular of democratic vituperation; nor still further is the issue as now presented only a question of the equality of the black voter of the south with the white voter of the south; the issue, Mr. President, has taken a far wider range, one of portentous magnitude; and that is, whether the white voter of the north shall be equal to the white voter of the south in shaping the policy and fixing the destiny of this country; or whether, to put it still more baldly, the white man who fought in the ranks of the union army shall have as weighty and influential a vote in the government of the republic as the white man who fought in the ranks of the rebel army. The one fought to uphold, the other to destroy, the union of the states, and to-day he who fought to destroy is a far more important factor in the government of the nation than he who fought to uphold it.

Let me illustrate my meaning by comparing groups of states of the same representative strength north and south. Take the states of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. They send seventeen representatives to congress. Their aggregate population is composed of ten hundred and thirty-five thousand whites and twelve hundred and twenty-four thousand colored—the colored being nearly two hundred thousand in excess of the whites. Of the seventeen representatives, then, it is evident that nine were apportioned to these states by reason of their colored population, and only eight by reason of their white population; and yet in the choice of the entire seventeen representatives the colored voter has only no more voice or power than their remote kindred on the shores of Senegambia or on the gold coast. The ten hundred and thirty-five thousand white people had the sole and absolute choice of the entire seventeen representatives. In contrast, take two states in the north, Iowa and Wisconsin, with seventeen representatives. They have a white population of two million two hundred and forty-seven thousand—considerably more than double the entire white population of the three southern states I have named. In Iowa and Wisconsin, therefore, it takes one hundred and thirty-two thousand white population to send a representative to congress, but in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana every sixty thousand white people send a representative. In other words, sixty thousand white people in those southern states have precisely the same political power in the government of the country that one hundred and thirty-two thousand white people have in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Take another group of seventeen representatives from the south and from the north. Georgia and Alabama have a white population of eleven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, and a colored population of ten hundred and twenty thousand. They send seventeen representatives to congress, of whom nine were apportioned on account of the white population, and eight on account of the colored population. But the colored voters are not able to choose a single representative, the white democrats choosing the whole seventeen. The four northern states, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and California, have seventeen representatives, based on a white population of two and a quarter millions, or almost double the white population of Georgia and Alabama, so that in these relative groups of states we find the white man south exercises by his vote double the political power of the white man north.

Let us carry the comparison to a more comprehensive generalization. The eleven states that formed the confederate government had by the last census a population of nine and a half millions, of which in round numbers five and a half millions were white and four millions colored. On this aggregate population seventy-three representatives in congress were apportioned to those states—forty-two or three of which were by reason of the white population, and thirty or thirty-one by reason of the colored population. At the recent election the white democracy of the south seized seventy of the seventy-three districts, and thus secured a democratic majority in the next house of representatives. Thus it appears that throughout the states that formed the late confederate government sixty-five thousand whites—the very people that rebelled against the union—are enabled to elect a representative in congress, while in the loyal states it requires one hundred and thirty-two thousand of the white people that fought for the union to elect a representative. In levying every tax, therefore, in making every appropriation of money, in fixing every line of public policy, in decreeing what shall be the fate and fortune of the republic, the confederate soldier south is enabled to cast a vote that is twice as powerful and twice as influential as the vote of the union soldier north.

But the white men of the south did not acquire and do not hold this superior power by reason of law or justice, but in disregard and defiance of both. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution was expected to be and was designed to be a preventive and corrective of all such possible abuses. The reading of the clause applicable to the case is instructive and suggestive. Hear it:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

The patent, undeniable intent of this provision was that if any class of voters were denied or in anyway abridged in their right of suffrage, then the class so denied or abridged should not be counted in the basis of representation; or in other words, that no state or states should gain a large increase of representation in congress by reason of counting any class of population not permitted to take part in electing such representatives. But the construction given to this provision is that before any forfeiture of representation can be enforced the denial or abridgement of suffrage must be the result of a law specifically enacted by the state. Under this construction every negro voter may have his suffrage absolutely denied or fatally abridged by the violence, actual or threatened, of irresponsible mobs, or by frauds and deceptions of state officers from the governor down to the last election clerk, and then, unless some state law can be shown that authorizes the denial or abridgement, the state escapes all penalty or peril of reduced representation. This construction may be upheld by the courts, ruling on the letter of the law, "which killeth," but the spirit of justice cries aloud against the evasive and atrocious conclusion that deals out oppression to the innocent and shields the guilty from the legitimate consequences of willful transgression.

The colored citizen is thus most unhappily situated; his right of suffrage is but a hollow mockery; it holds to his ear the word of promise but breaks it always to his hope, and he ends only in being made the unwilling instrument of increasing the political strength of that party from which he received ever tightening fetters when he was a slave and contemptuous refusal of civil rights since he was made free. He resembles indeed those unhappy captives in the east who, deprived of their birthright, are compelled to yield their strength to the unbridling lust of the monarch from whose tyrannies they have most to fear, and to fight against the power from which alone deliverance might be expected. The franchise intended for the shield and defense of the negro has been turned against him and against his friends, and has vastly increased the power of those from whom he has nothing to hope and everything to dread.

The political power thus appropriated by southern democrats by reason of the negro population amounts to thirty-five representatives in congress. It is massed almost solidly and offsets the great state of New York; or Pennsylvania and New Jersey together; or the whole of New England; or Ohio and Indiana united; or the combined strength of Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon. The seizure of this power is wanton usurpation; it is flagrant outrage; it is violent perversion of the whole theory of republican government. It inures solely to the present advantage, and yet, I believe, to the permanent dishonor of the democratic party. It is by reason of this trampling down of human rights, this ruthless seizure of unlawful power that the democratic party holds the popular branch of congress to-day, and will, in less than ninety days, have control of this body also, thus grasping the entire legislative department of the government through the unlawful capture of the southern states. If the proscribed vote of the south were cast as its lawful owners desire, the democratic party could not gain power. Nay, if it were not counted on the other side against the instincts and the interests, against the principles and the prejudices of its lawful owners, democratic success would be hopeless. It is not enough, then, for modern democratic tactics that the negro vote shall be silenced; the demand goes farther and insists that it shall be counted on their side, that all the representatives in congress and all the presidential electors apportioned by reason of the negro vote shall be so cast and so governed as to insure democratic success regardless of justice, in defiance of law.

And this injustice is wholly unprovoked. I doubt if it be in the power of the most searching investigation to show that in any southern state during the period of republican control any legal voter was ever debarred from the freest exercise of his suffrage. Even the revenges which would have leaped into life with many who despised the negro were buried out of sight with a magnanimity which the "superior race" fail to follow and seem reluctant to recognize. I know it is said in retort of such charges against the southern elections and am now reviewing that unfairness of equal gravity prevails in northern elections. I hear it in many quarters and read it in the papers that in the late exciting election in Massachusetts intimidation and bulldozing, if not so rough and rancorous as in the south, were yet as widespread and effective.

I have read and yet I refuse to believe that the distinguished gentleman, who made an energetic but unsuccessful canvass for the governorship of that state, has indorsed and approved these charges, and I have accordingly made my resolution broad enough to include their thorough investigation. I am not demanding fair elections in the south without demanding fair elections in the north also. But venturing to speak for the New England states, of whose laws and customs I know something, I dare assert that in the late election in Massachusetts, or any of her neighboring commonwealths, it will be impossible to find even one case where a voter was driven from the polls, where a voter did not have the fullest, fairest, freest opportunity to cast the ballot of his choice and have it honestly and faithfully counted in the returns. Suffrage on this continent was first made universal in New England, and in the administration of their affairs her people have found no other appeal necessary than that which is addressed to their honesty of conviction and to their intelligent self-interest. If there be anything different to disclose I pray you show it to us that we may amend our ways.

But whenever a feeble protest is made against such injustice as I have described in the south the response we get comes to us in the form of a taunt, "What are you going to do about it?" and "how do you propose to help yourselves?" This is the stereotyped answer of defiance which intrenched wrong always gives to inquiring justice; and those who imagine it to be conclusive do not know the temper of the American people. For let me assure you that against the complicated outrages upon the right of representation lately triumpnant in the south, there will be arrayed many phases of public opinion in the north not often hitherto in harmony. Men who have cared little, and affected to care less, for the rights or the wrongs of the negro suddenly find that vast monetary and commercial interests, great questions of revenue, adjustments of tariff, vast investments in manufactures, in railways, and in mines, are under the control of a democratic congress whose majority was obtained by depriving the negro of his rights under a common constitution and common laws. Men who have expressed disgust with the waving of bloody shirts and have been offended with talk about negro equality are beginning to perceive that the pending question of to-day relates more pressingly to the equality of white men under this government, and that, however careless they may be about the rights or the wrongs of the negro, they are very jealous and tenacious about the rights of their own race and the dignity of their own firesides and their own kindred.

I know something of public opinion in the north. I know a great deal about the views, wishes, and purposes of the republican party, of the nation. Within that entire great organization there is not one man whose opinion is entitled to be quoted, that does not desire peace and harmony and friendship and a patriotic and fraternal union between the north and the south. This wish is spontaneous, instinctive, universal throughout the northern states; and yet, among men of character and sense, there is surely no need of attempting to deceive ourselves as to the precise truth. First pure, then peaceable. Gush will not remove a grievance, and no disguise of state rights will close the eyes of our people to the necessity of correcting a great national wrong. Nor should the south make the fatal mistake of concluding that injustice to the negro is not also injustice to the white man; nor should it ever be forgotten that for the wrongs of both a remedy will assuredly be found. The war, with all its costly sacrifices, was fought in vain unless equal rights for all classes be established in all the states of the union; and now, in words which are those of friendship, however differently they may be accepted, I tell the men of the south here on this floor and beyond this chamber, that eyes if they could strip the negro of his constitutional rights, they can never permanently maintain the inequality of white men in this nation; they can never make a white man's vote in the south doubly as powerful in the admsinistration of the government as a white man's vote in the north.

In a memorable debate in the house of commons, Mr. Macaulay reminded Daniel O'Connell, when he was moving for repeal, that the English whigs had endured calumny, abuse, popular fury, loss of position, exclusion from parliament rather than the great agitator himself should be less than a British subject; and Mr. Macaulay warned him that they would never suffer him to be more. Let me now remind you that the government under whose protecting flag we sit to-day sacrificed myriads of lives and expended thousands of millions of treasure that our countrymen of the south should remain citizens of the United States, having equal personal rights and equal political privileges with all other citizens. And I venture, now and here, to warn the men of the south, in the exact words of Macaulay, that we will never suffer them to be more!

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's remarks, Mr. Thurman submitted as an amendment to Mr. Blaine's resolution, that the committee shall also inquire whether any citizen of any state has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment, or deprivation of any right or privilege by reason of his vote, or intention to vote at the recent elections, or has been otherwise interfered with; and to inquire whether, in 1878, money was raised by assessment upon federal employees for election purposes, etc.; and further, whether such assessments were or not in violation of the law, and shall further inqure into the conduct of the United States supervisors of elections in the several states, and as to the number of marshals, deputy marshals and others employed to take part in the conduct of said elections. Addressing the senate theron, Mr. Thurman said, in replying to Blaine, he would confine himself to a very few general observations, reserving the privilege of speaking further, should the debate become protracted. The senator from Maine, he said, had two purposes in preparing his carefully elaborated speech, not to vindicate the right of suffrage throughout this whole union, but to inquire whether the democracy of the southern states had violated the rights of American citizens, and then to find out what could be done with them. There were doubts as to the propriety of the resolution, inasmuch as no committee could, in the time for this session, make proper investigation in a satisfactory or just manner. He wondered why this resolution was introduced, unless it was to make a string on which to hang speeches, to arouse sectional hatred in one portion of the union against an almost defenseless people in another portion. (Applause in the galleries.)

Here the chair said that persons creating disorder would be arrested, and Thurman, adding that he hoped no further interruption would occur, said: I did not say anything when the galleries cheered the peroration of my friend from Maine; for I love an eloquent thing as much as anybody can, and have sometimes cheered it when I didn't agree with it at all. (Laughter.) Continuing his remarks he said: This assault of the senator from Maine is not an assault simply, however, on the people of the south. I said, five months ago, in a speech, which I beg pardon for repeating here, that it did seem to me as clear as anything in American politics could be, that there was a deliberately formed purpose, under the pretext that there was a solid south, to create a solid north to rule not only the solid south, but to rule one-half nearly, if not more, of the people of the north. I thought so then; I think so yet. I thought then and I think now that a purpose more unpatriotic, more unjust, more fraught with ruin to this country, never entered the brain of man. That is my belief. Why, Mr. President, of what is it that the senator from Maine complains? That there were not enough republican votes at the south. That is the amount of it, and how does he make that out? He assumes, without one shadow of proof produced here, that the negroes of the south were prevented from voting or forced to vote the democratic ticket. He assumes, therefore, that, owing to these causes, the negroes of the south are not represented by members of the house of representatives who came from that section of the union, or by senators on this floor who represent the southern states. What right has the senator from Maine to say that the negroes of the south are not represented by the chosen representatives of the south and chosen senators of the south? What right has he to vote those negroes himself on one side, and say that the men who bear the credentials of election here do not represent their constituents? It is a bare assumption on his part that he has no right whatever to make. I am much in favor of respecting the rights of every man, under the constitution, as is the senator from Maine, or any other senator on this floor, but I do know that property, intelligence and education, will assert their supremacy everywhere on the face of this globe. Who was it that drew the color line between the whites and the negroes, in the south? Let me tell you, sir, that millions of the money of the people of these United States was expended by your agents—the freedman's bureau agents—in getting every colored man in the south into the union league, and swearing him never to vote for a democrat. That is where the color line began to be drawn. That institution which took charge of the negro at the ballot-box, took charge of him in the cotton field, took charge of him everywhere, supervised every contract that he made, allowed no contract to be made unless it had the approval of the agents of the freedmen's bureau and spent money and property called "captured and abandoned property," that was surrendered to it, and many millions of money directly appropriated out of the treasury of the United States. It was that bureau and its agents who first drew the color line, and yet when the whites of the south, when the men owning the property and having the intelligence and the educations at the south saw their very social system menaced with destruction, and saw their very households threatened with ruin under an inundation of barbarism, directed by the most unscrupulous of men, and when they naturally came together, when they naturally united, as people menaced with danger ever will unite, then a cry is raised against the "solid south." Ah, Mr. President, it will not do. This system of legislation towards the south that began ten years ago is reaping its fruit, and it is not by additional penal laws that you can better the condition of the country. What does the senator want more penal laws for? Let him look into the statute book on this very subject. Let him read the statutes in regard to the inforcement of the right of the citizens to vote, and I defy him to find in the statute books of any civilized country on this globe a body of laws so minute, so searching, and bristling all over with penalties, and fines, and forfeitures as these laws.

Mr. Thurman thought the danger to this country was whether the longest purse should carry the elections, and this danger exists more in the north than in the south.

Mr. Lamar also addressed the senate, saying that he would have something to say on the question of the adoption of the resolution when they are ready for action, but at present he wished to remark upon a single point submitted by Mr. Blaine. He regretted a statesman so distinguished, in looking on this recently dislocated member of this great American empire, instead of regarding it anxiously for those great interests that affect this great country through the long track of coming years, should have concentrated his gaze on its simple attitude of party relationship; that nothing should have struck the gentleman except that particular partisan feature, which affects the ascendency of this political party or the other. Organizations that are unknown to the constitution, and outside of the laws of this land. But, sir, the gentleman's remarks were directed exclusively to those parties, and with no intent whatever to utter a bitter retort, I cannot but feel the regret that one of such resolute purpose—of such tenacious and such daring ambition, and such great abilities, should have so "narrowed his mind as to give to a party what was meant for mankind." Denying positively Blaine's assertions that the south has disproportionate power in this government, the senator said that before the vote was over he would show that no negro vote has been suppressed in the south. I will demonstrate this political phenomenon which is the subject of so much discussion and misrepresentation. It is a phenomenon that would occur in any free society, and that it has been brought about by the agencies which intelligence, and virtue, and society, and the other agencies of civilization always bring upon the classes that are ignorant and debased.

He further continued: But, sir, assuming all that the gentleman says to be true, that there are in the house of representatives 106 representatives elected of one party complexion, and elected by means that are not what he considers legitimate, let us see where we stand in this position. Now, sir, what interest of the north, what interest of this country is endangered by it? Sir, with a united vote of the south, she stands a powerless section in this government. She is an impotent majority, unable to protect a single southern right or to defend a single southern interest. But, says the gentleman, under the operations of these amendments, the south would have a representation not in proportion to the constituency which is represented, and the states of South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama would have twice as much power, or more than that, as twice the numbers in some of the northwestern states which he mentioned. Mr. President, every member that the population entitled to vote ought to be counted. You have no right to draw the line between the black and the white and assume that the black man, because he did not vote the republican ticket, is therefore a suppressed voter. But I call attention to this fact, that if we are to embark upon a system of legislation and political movements in order to adjust representation and political power in this government according to constituencies, the principle may operate further than the gentleman thinks.

What is the population of the state of Maine? I believe 625,000. It has been diminishing within the last twenty years. I cannot now recollect, but perhaps it is 623,000. Take that of Vermont—both solid as represented here—and yet the state of Maine has as much power in this government with her 650,000 people as New York with her 5,000,000. I mean in this government, not in this chamber. Gentlemen correct me by saying in this chamber. No, sir; they have got the affirmative power of legislation. This day 625,000 men, women, and children in Maine, are equal to 5,000,000 in the state of New York. That is not all. But as the gentleman has touchsafed advice to southern men on this floor and outside, in all spirit of fairness and equity, I will speak to New England people, and tell them that, in my opinion, the direst foe they have got on earth is the representative or senator, whether from their own section or any other, that will kindle this fire whose subterranean flame will liquify the very foundation on which these proud and free commonwealths are now rearing their aspiring heads. The senator is fishing in troubled water upon this subject, and when you come to compare questions of this kind you will find that changes of a more radical and fundamental nature will be necessary in order to adjust representation to numbers in this country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lamar's brief remarks, Senator Edmunds made a few remarks, and there was some colloquy between himself and the senator from Mississippi as to the interpretation of a portion of the latter's remarks, after which the resolution and amendment were laid aside and the senate resumed the consideration of the patent laws.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, the senate bill providing for holding the terms of the circuit and district courts for the district of Colorado passed, after being somewhat amended.

Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriations bill. Referred to the committee of the whole and made the special order for to-morrow.

The house passed a bill reported last year from the committee on commerce to regulate inter-state commerce. The bill makes it unlawful for any person engaged in the transportation of property from one state to another, or to or from any foreign country to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from one person than from another for a like contemporaneous service. It also makes it unlawful for any person so engaged to allow any rebate or drawback on shipments made by them, or to enter into a combination with another carrier to prevent the carriage of property from being continuous, and prohibits the pooling of freights. The discussion commences to-morrow on the bill to provide for the further distribution of the money received under the Geneva award.

Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—As there are many persons who have never had explained to them the difference between the Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific railroad, and as some think I am counsel and attorney for the Texas and Pacific (commonly called and better understood as Tom Scott's road), I beg to state briefly:

1st. That I am counsel for the Southern Pacific—the California company.

2d. The distinctive facts which constitute the great difference between the two companies, are these:

1st. The Texas and Pacific is asking congress for an inducement of interests on thirty-eight and a half million of bonds, bearing 6 per cent. and running fifty years. The interest thus to be guaranteed is over ninety-six million dollars.

The Southern Pacific is asking congress for neither bonds nor belief, nor a loan, nor lands. It asks only the right of way from Fort Yuma to El Paso, through Arizona and New Mexico territories, about six hundred miles; and that the public lands (18,000,000 acres, which were withdrawn from market, and sold in 1871, when the Texas and Pacific was permitted to build through Arizona and New Mexico, shall be put on the market again to be bought, not as a loan, but as lands and settled on and cultivated. Unless this were done, the Southern Pacific in coming east from Fort Yuma to El Paso, would run six hundred miles through land which could not be settled and cultivated.

2d. The Texas and Pacific company admits and has admitted since 1871, its inability to build a road without government aid, or a subsidy. The Southern Pacific company say they can and will build east to El Paso, and if not met there by any road, they will come on and connect with the lower Mississippi at some point below Memphis, and give the south a truly southern line.

3d. The Texas and Pacific promised us in 1872 to build us a road 1,500 miles long, to connect the south with the Pacific within ten years, and has built but one hundred and eighty-three miles of that road within nearly seven years.

The Southern Pacific has built to Fort Yuma, and is coming towards us now at the rate of at least a half mile a day. I have written a reply to the letter of ex-Governor J. C. Brown, 2d vice-president of the Texas and Pacific, in which I give all the facts, pro and con, and I will hand a copy soon, and request you to lay it before your readers. But as I have been frequently asked which company I am attorney for, I beg you will publish this short statement now, as it may be many days before you have space for my reply to Governor Brown.

Yours,

T. M. NORWOOD.

The Louisiana Intimidation.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Ernest Mason, Dr. Scruggs, Jackson Buard, James C. Johnson, Wm. R. Hart, Sr., J. B. Rochal and Washington Cockfield, all of Natchitoches parish, charged in an affidavit of J. R. Hornsby with conspiracy to prevent the affidavit by force, intimidation and threats to bodily harm and injury from giving his sentiment in the legal manner towards the election of J. Madison Wells for congress at the October election, appeared before Commissioner Lane to-day and gave bail of $2,000 each for their appearance before the United States court. Scruggs talked freely about the matter, and says the whole difficulty amounted to nothing more than that Hornsby, who makes the affidavit, was told he must either stop making inflammatory speeches to the colored people or leave the parish.

BY FLOOD AND FIELD.

GREAT DESTRUCTION IN THE NORTH.

A Second Flood Deluges the North, Destroying Bridges and Fences, Ruining Crops, and Causing Loss of Life—Trains Wrecked and Cities Swimming.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—A severe storm which lasted for two days in this vicinity, has caused considerable damage, but no very serious catastrophe has been reported. It began to rain Sunday evening and rained almost steadily until 3 p. m. Tuesday, when it turned to snow. This was followed by high winds. The storm was very severe in the mountains east of here. The principal damage in this vicinity consists of land slides and wash-outs on the several railroads, which have caused considerable confusion and delay to travelers. Several detentions are reported on the Pennsylvania Central railroad and also on the Alleghany Valley road. The trains on the roads are all running on time. A serious smash-up occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio road shortly before daylight. This morning a west bound freight train jumped the track near Laughlin station and was badly wrecked. A brakesman named Fuller Badlin was hurt. The road was badly blocked and the wreck and passengers were compelled to be transferred all day. A heavy land-slide occurred at Soho, on the same road. Both rivers are very high, and portions of the Pittsburg and Alleghany are submerged.

There were several bad wash-outs on the Boston and Albany railroad, in the vicinity of Westfield. Last evening's trains, in both directions, were stuck between Westfield and Russell. There are no trains running west of this city, to-day, on account of the wash-out, which is one hundred and fifty feet long and ten feet deep this side of Westfield. A short distance beyond Westfield, one thousand feet of both tracks are gone. At Russett two more sections of three to four hundred feet are gone. At Hundington one-half of the town iron bridge, one span of the Boston and Albany iron bridge, a portion of the dam and mill of the Chester paper company, and the dike of the Highland mills are swept away. The streets are like the river-bed. At Westfield, the loss is fully $300,000. At 11 o'clock to-night the water in the Susquehanna at Harrisburg is eighteen feet above low water mark and rising. It is within two and a half feet of the Cumberland Valley railroad bridge. The low ground in the lower portion of the city is completely covered with water, causing considerable distress. Many persons are moving their household effects. A number of industrial works in the southern part of the city have been compelled to stop.

By Associated Press.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., December 11.—The New York abutment of Barrett's suspension bridge at this place was carried away at 9 o'clock this morning, cutting off communication with Pike county, Pennsylvania. The entire structure will probably be destroyed. The river has risen about twelve feet—the highest known for years. The loss to the bridge company is very heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Telegrams from the interior of the state this morning report no material damage by flood. The rivers are now generally falling. At Allentown, however, the Lehigh river is still reported fifteen feet higher than usual, and the whole lower portion of that city is reported under water. The residents of the submerged districts have removed their effects to safe quarters.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., December 11.—A most damaging freshet in Roundout and Esopus creeks ever known. Five houses in Eddyville floated away. Two schooners, three sloops in McCausland's sectional docks, five barges and a large number of canal boats, laden and light, are either piled in north or south docks, or sunk. The damage is not known. The docks are submerged, and everything not secured floated off. Some lives are supposed to be lost on the sunken boats, but nothing is certainly known.

BATH, ME., December 11.—The heaviest freshet known for years prevails here. The railroad depot is surrounded by water and the track through the village is submerged to the depth of three feet.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 11.—The Susquehanna river at this point is twenty-two feet above low water mark and rising rapidly. The flats between here and Kingston are submerged and the dwellers there have been compelled to abandon their homes.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Freshets are reported at various points throughout this state. Much damage has been done at Elizabethtown, many families being obliged to leave their homes. Many cattle have been drowned, and several bridges destroyed. The iron bridge and over sixty feet of embankment, just north of Fort Henry, on the line of the New York and Canada railroad was washed away.

BOSTON, December 11.—A Pittsfield dispatch says that the bridge on the Boston and Albany road, at Huntington, was swept away by the storm. On the Housatonic railroad there is a wash-out at Cornwall. At Leominster great damage was done by the giving way of the dam. A large number of wash-outs are reported from various places in New Hampshire and Maine, in which the Grand Trunk, Boston, Concord, Montreal and Maine Central railroads sustained heavy losses.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 11.—The gale in this region was the most terrific that has been experienced for years. It is feared that several disasters have occurred along the coast.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

The Dodson Case Ends in an Acquittal—Failures, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—John O'Conner, a member of the Ohio legislature, who was convicted of forging certain papers to procure an invalid pension, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Montgomery county jail.

R. H. Wiede, of Louisville, to-day brought suit in the United States court against the Cincinnati Enquirer company, claiming twenty thousand dollars damages for an alleged libelous publication relating to the plaintiff's action toward certain parties engaged in the lottery business in Louisville, under the name of "Commonwealth Distribution Company."

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., December 11.—An accident occurred last night on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont railroad, two miles south of Bartonville, caused by a culvert being undermined by the heavy rains. The express train, consisting of the locomotive, baggage and passenger car, which left Boston at 2 p. m., was precipitated into the stream. Two persons were instantly killed and a number injured, one fatally.

LONDON, December 11.—The bark Kundsvig, from Richmond, is anchored at Jackin-the-Basket. She experienced heavy weather off the western isles.

WOODBURY, N. Y., December 11.—Wm. T. Gibbs, editor of the Gloucester County Democrat, is missing. Much anxiety is felt for his safety.

HUNTINGDON, PA., December 11.—The fast train on the East Pennsylvania railroad this morning killed two men in a run of thirteen miles—Michael Gorman at Huntingdon and Theodore Keath at Union furnace.

WOODVILLE, N. H., December 11.—The through express freight train from Boston with two engines went into a river near Wentworth, where the trestle was swept away. No one seriously injured.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Moses Bloom, operator in provisions, failed on the board of trade this morning on account of the heavy decline in the market. His debts are supposed to be $40,000. It is believed that he will eventually settle.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., December 11.—Yesterday Collector Howard seized several cases of choice liquors on board of the United States steamship Guard. Some of them were directed to prominent naval officers.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 11.—In the Dodson case at Newcastle to-day Mary Eliza Howard, colored, testified that Jones was brought from Chesterlown, and compelled to dig for the bodies of the babies which he said were buried in the swamp, but found nothing. He subsequently acknowledged the story of the murdered children to be a fabrication of his own. Jones admitted to Dodson that he deserved to be whipped, whereupon Vincent and Newcomb published Jones. A number of other witnesses testified that Jones's veracity was very bad.

LATER.—In the Dodson case this afternoon a number of witnesses testified to the previous irreproachable character of the prisoners, many of the witnesses being among the best citizens of Kent and Cecil counties, Maryland. After argument by counsel, the case was given to the jury at 7:40, and at 8:20 they returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were released, and congratulate by their friends. Jones will be released to-morrow.

CONCORD, N. H., December 11.—There was a serious accident on the Montreal railroad last evening at Sewall's Falls, in consequence of a wash-out, caused by the rain of yesterday evening. The through train to Montreal, consisting of smoking, baggage and mail car combined, and passenger and Pullman cars, were passing over and the engine and tender were precipitated down an embankment about one hundred and fifty feet from the road. The baggage car struck into the side of the wash-out and telescoped into the passenger next behind. Seven persons were injured—none fatally.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—Price Neues, Charles Beckett and Ed. Koepke were arrested at Hillsboro, Mo., yesterday, for obstructing the track of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, near Sulphur springs, twenty-four miles south of this city, on Tuesday night last, for the purpose of plunder. The New Orleans train passed over the obstruction, and was considerably shaken, but did not leave the track. On backing up to ascertain the trouble, the conductor found a piece of iron wedged into the frog. Beckett has turned state's evidence; Hoepke gave bail, and Neues is in jail.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Italian Ministry Defeated—Alphonso's Unruly Kingdom—The French Situation.

LONDON, December 11.—A dispatch from Pesth to the Times says a temporary block has occurred in the negotiations for a definite Turco-Russian convention, Turkey insisting on the provisions stipulating that the Russian evacuation shall proceed simultaneously with the surrender of the places ceded by Montenegro.

A semi-official statement published in St. Petersburg, asserts that the reconstruction of the Turkish ministry is an indication of the favorable progress in Berlin of negotiations for a definitive treaty. Russia only desires full and complete peace in conformity with the treaty of Berlin.

The Times' Berlin special says the confidential communication from Germany, which Mr. Bourke recently informed the British house of commons was received in September, was a proposal to England to assume the protectorate over Constantinople, and occupy certain neighboring portions as the price for permitting the unification of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Mr. Courtland, liberal, was elected to parliament yesterday for Maldon, by a majority of 141, vice Sanford, conservative, retired. The Post announces semi-officially that parliament will probably adjourn next Tuesday.

A special to the Times from Rome says a majority against the government in the chamber of deputies includes 157 votes from the adherents of Nicolera and Crispi on the left and centre. The formation of a new ministry under the deputies and Sella are confidently predicted.

The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 257 to 186, rejected the order of the day, expressing confidence in the ability of the government to maintain order with liberty.

The Reuter Madrid correspondent denies the statement that the Spanish government proposed to Germany collective anti-social measures.

The Standard's correspondent at Paris reports that the Spanish ambassador has requested the French government to prosecute the Journal la Republique de Pyrenees Orientes for insulting King Alfonso.

Premier Castillo, replying to the energetic protests of the Basque deputies, declared that a state of siege would be maintained in the Basque provinces as long as the agitation for the Fueros continued, and that the law abolishing the Fueros would be carried out to the fullest extent, despite resistance. The declaration caused a marked sensation in political circles.

The Paris Figaro's Dispatch says Count Chandordy, French ambassador at Madrid, received letters of recall on Wednesday. M. Waddington, minister of foreign affairs, has yielded to King Alfonso's personal objection to Count de Choiseul, but has obtained Spain's assent to the appointment of an even more pronounced republican in Count Chandordy's place. The Times' correspondent at Paris says the Nation, edited by M. Pessard, who is credited with having intimate relations with M. Demarcere, minister of the interior, urges a reorganization of the cabinet after the senatorial elections, as it would certainly tend to a complete disruption. In view of this danger, the Times' correspondent, semi-officially, assures the discontented republicans that Dufaure, president of the council, will consent to a gradual republican releavening of the magistry.

Minister Woodington has not truckled to Spain relative to the appointment of an ambassador.

GLITTERING STEEL.

A Chicken Main to be Fought at New Orleans.

We were shown yesterday articles of agreement signed by a gentleman of this city and another of Louisville, Ky., for a grand chicken main to be fought at New Orleans, February 23d. In this contest Tennessee and Kentucky will be pitted against South Carolina and Georgia.

The articles upon which the match has been made say that each side will have to show thirty-one cocks, ranging in weight from four pounds four ounces to five pounds fourteen ounces. Georgia and South Carolina have at present two hundred birds from which to select thirty-one. The larger number of these birds are Georgia raised, and many of them are at Macon and Columbus, where they will remain until a few days before the main is fought.

In Atlanta there are several birds that will be entered in this contest. All the birds to be fought by the Georgia and South Carolina parties are guaranteed to be game. Gentlemen in this city who know of the breed of the cocks to be shown by these states feel perfectly confident that South Carolina and Georgia will win the day.

The fowls to be selected by the parties on the other side will be collected from various parts of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. Many of them will be procured at Louisville, Ky. Each battle will be fought for $250 a side, and upon the deciding fight $2,500 will be wagered. The side winning the greatest number of fights will be declared the winner of the main. Considerable interest is being centered in this city upon the result of the contest, from the fact that the gentleman who issues the challenge is a resident of Atlanta. A well known and popular cock-pit in New Orleans has been chosen, and

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1878. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news, briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 12, 1878.

THE New York Times suggests Mr. Stephens as a "compromise" candidate for speaker of the house. It should define the word "compromise," for Mr. Stephens does not believe in a compromise of any kind with centralism.

THE homœopathic yellow fever commission have concluded their work. They have decided that the disease in this country is both imported and indigenous, and that it will not do to depend for security wholly upon quarantine or upon disinfectants. They advise a discriminatory quarantine and thorough sanitation. This is surely sense.

THERE are several men in the house who secured their seats by advocating economy of the most rigid nature in all public expenditures. Let at least one of the number rise up for the purpose of ascertaining what right the government has to employ the United States man-of-war Richmond in keeping Grant abroad until the movement is ripe that is to land him in the white house again. By what authority does the ancient Thompson apply the people's money towards the production at the right moment of an available presidential candidate?

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S speech on his electoral bill presented the subject in a strong light. He contended that it was the design of the framers of the constitution to remit the qualification and appointment of the presidential electors to the various states, and that the federal power had no supervision of the matter, no control over it. He read from the Federalist a long statement written by Mr. Madison, in which the author took precisely the same grounds. St. Jerome should hereafter, until further notice, be set down as a Bourbon.

THE Potter committee are about to resume operations. The democrats, it is said, have so far been waiting to see whether the republicans would make any motion to investigate the cipher dispatches. Chairman Potter especially did not want to appear to be going into such an investigation as if with impatient pleasure, because of his New York political relations with the persons who so far have been implicated in the matter of the cipher dispatches. The republicans, after one or two consultations, wisely decided that the people who are to be injured by the cipher dispatches have been injured, as well as the democratic party, to as great an extent as if an investigation was gone through with. Furthermore, they did not know what other cipher dispatches from their own side might come out in such an investigation. The democrats have, therefore, decided to investigate the alleged dispatches, and all other dispatches relating to the theft of the presidency.

Is It Maliciousness?

The editor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express, whom we have every reason to believe, sustains close relations with Mr. Hayes, in criticising our comment upon the recent message, alludes to it as "a "really unpleasant and malicious article "in a paper whose friendship we are sure "the president has had a good deal of "faith." We are free to confess that we were somewhat disappointed at Mr. Hayes's allusions to the south in his message, but in recurring to our comments we do not perceive how we can fairly be accused of malice. If what we said can possibly bear that construction, then we did unintentional injustice to our own feelings. We have no malace against Mr. Hayes, but we do most bitterly regret the political exigency that called for his remarks upon alleged southern outrages. They were unnecessary, save to serve as the key-note of a bloody-shirt campaign, and we made bold to say so. At the same time, it cannot be denied that THE CONSTITUTION has given Mr. Hayes due credit for everything he has done looking to the pacification of the south. In this respect we have defended his administration against the attacks of his own party as well as against the sneers of well-meaning democrats. We have stood by him when no other democratic journal would do so, and now the Buffalo Express accuses us of malice. We favored the Potter investigation with the distinct understanding that its result should not be a proceedure in the direction of impeachment, and we have invariably protested against any movement, come from what source it might, looking to contesting his seat. When Mr. Hayes, upon taking his seat and entering upon the duties of the office of chief magistrate, seemed to rise above the surroundings and the influence of partisanship, we gave him our humble applause, and predicted that, in spite of his connection with such political prostitutes as John Sherman, and in spite of the motives which prompted his policy, his administration would be a success. If it is not a success, Mr. Hayes has only himself to blame for it. He has surrounded himself with a set of men some of whom are weak, and some of whom are disreputable, and he seems to regard their advice as the will of the people. This is one of his mistakes. His other is the fact that he has allowed men like Blaine, who have abused him most unmercifully, to use him as a tool in prefacing, in a state document, the partisan lies which Blaine yesterday uttered in the senate. If this is malice, then we are malicious.

The Balance of Trade.

Let us not confound the general balance of trade with the balance that is stricken between this country and the nations of Europe. The latter is largely in our favor—so largely that we will soon be out of debt to Europe. We sell Europe, in other words, goods and products to the value of $250,000,000 in excess of what we bring from that part of the globe. But let us not think that we are getting that much richer each year. If we were, we would soon be very rich, and the rest of the world correspondingly poor. Unfortunately for us, and fortunately for the world at large, perhaps we are not favored among nations to that extent. We draw from Europe to disburse elsewhere. The following table shows where one-half of our last year's European balance went to:

States.	Imports.	Exports.
Mexico	$ 15,444,583	$ 4,509,041
Central America	3,490,559	1,304,348
Cuba	67,699,299	12,748,003
Porto Rico	4,478,029	2,323,944
Venezuela	7,429,559	3,066,262
Brazil	43 198,041	7,499,118
Uruguary	2,197,711	1,077,431
Argentine Republic	3,449,559	1,129,168
Chili	693,716	2,175,467
Peru	1,545,461	1,299,000
U. S. of Columbia	5,454,393	4,022,232
Total	$155,339,910	$41,094,023

We buy sugar from Cuba, coffee from Brazil, tropical fruits from Mexico, and so on to the end; and although these countries are our nearest neighbors, we permit the countries of Europe to supply them with manufactured products and even with provisions and breadstuffs. Our trade with Cuba, for example, is a discredit to us as a people; but as long as our government takes no steps to remove the unjust discriminations against us imposed by Spain there is little chance for improvement. It is certainly strange that while we can produce cottons that can be sold at a profit in Manchester itself, we can not get a fair share of that trade in Mexico City or Rio. We can make cheaper cutlery than Sheffield, but we can not sell it on this side of the globe to any great extent. Commerce is not given to vagaries. There are reasons for all these things, as Mr. Evarts very well knows; and upon him rests, in the last analysis, the chief responsibility for our heavy adverse American balance.

The Silver Votes.

The house on Monday took two square votes on the silver question. The first was on a motion of Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, to suspend the rules and pass a bill prohibiting the further coinage of trade dollars, and directing the secretary to cause trade dollars to be exchanged at the treasury and various sub-treasuries for legal-tender dollars of 412½ grains silver at par, and to recoin the same into standard legal-tender dollars, as now provided by law. The other proposition was that offered by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, last week, but which was then objected to, declaring that the legal-tender quality of silver dollars of 412½ grains of standard silver shall be maintained and enforced, and that any discrimination against said silver dollar by any national banking association, by refusing to receive them and treat them as legal dollars, shall be deemed a defiance of the laws of the United States. The resolution further directs the committee on banking and currency to mature and bring in a bill to provide for the withdrawal of the circulating notes of all banks so offending. There was a very decided majority in the house in favor of both propositions, the vote on Mr. Durham's standing 153 yeas to 90 nays, and on Mr. Fort's 151 yeas to 89 nays. However, a two-thirds vote was required to pass them. Propositions of like import are pending before the banking and currency committee, and when they shall be reported back a majority vote can pass them.

An analysis of the vote shows that the delegations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware and Oregon voted solidly against both propositions. All present and voting from Massachusetts are also recorded in the negative. The full delegation from North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia and Nebraska, and all who are recorded from Maryland Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Minnesota, voted in favor of both propositions; Only two New York members voted for both propositions of the Pennsylvania delegation, eight voted for both measures, and ten against them. Mr. Thornbug, of Tennessee, and Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, voted against both measures. These votes show that there has been very little change in the sentiment of members on the subject since the last session. The banks will be able to ascertain from them how their nullification scheme is regarded.

The Debt of Virginia.

The state that was the chief seat of war is to-day bravely trying to provide for a load of debt that would stagger a state that never knew what it is to lose fences, and forests, and buildings, and lines of communication, and be overrun by gigantic armies. Including accrued and unpaid interest the debt of Virginia is in round numbers $35,000,000, the annual interest upon which is $1,700,000. The present rate of state taxation is five mills, which leaves an annual deficit of $850,000. The debt is, therefore, increasing to the extent of nearly a million a year, and all thoughtful and patriotic citizens realize that if the debt is to be paid or satisfactorily arranged, it must be done without delay.

Governor Holliday takes the highest ground in his message in favor of redeeming the state's honor and credit. There are, he says, only two ways for an honorable adjustment of the state debt question—an increase of taxation, or a fair and friendly adjustment. Both are, in fact, necessary, as the governor plainly shows. He has received responsible propositions looking to the substitution of long bonds bearing 4 and 3½ per cent. interest for the bonds and coupons outstanding. The total interest now required to be paid is $1,742,865; the revenue at present applicable to the payment of interest is $972,262. The proposed exchange of bonds would reduce the annual deficit to $453,645. An increase of the state tax of five mills to six and a-half mills would suffice, and even the addition of one mill, coupled with a rigid economy in general expenditures, might be sufficient. The terms which the bondholders and the governor propose look to funding the debt and interest in the bonds named above, the coupons to be receivable for taxes, etc., at their face value, and to bear on their face a statement of the fact that their redemption is secured by a sinking fund provided for by the law under which they are issued. The bonds and coupons are to be forever exempt from state, county and municipal taxation, and every provision necessary is to be made for the security of the creditors in return for the percentage of interest which they surrender to the state.

The election of Governor Holliday, and in fact every recent vote, shows that the public sentiment of the state is opposed either to repudiation or a forcible readjustment of the debt. A society has been formed in Richmond with the avowed object of maintaining the credit of the state. It is trying to educate the public mind and conscience on "the question of questions." It has issued an address stating that every dollar that the state owes was spent in public improvements such as railroads, canals, etc., of which the people to-day get the benefit, and that the whole debt could be paid by the additional tax of twenty cents in the hundred dollars. Two-sevenths of the debt is held in the state, three-sevenths in other states of the union, and the balance in Europe. Repudiation in any form will not therefore pay. This seems to be the sum and substance of public opinion, and the indications are that the proposition of the state's creditors will be accepted and the rate of taxation moderately increased, thereby removing the great clog upon the state's prosperity. This can be done without impairing the admirable public school system of the old commonwealth, and without putting upon her people greater burdens than they can bear.

Blaine's Harangue.

Elsewhere we give the speech of Jeems Blaine, delivered in the senate yesterday. It is a very nice little talk. It is warlike in all its parts and exceedingly vigorous in its details. The alleged facts upon which Muligan's victim bases his argument were probably furnished by Howard Carroll, for the reason that they are wild, and false, and inconsequential. Why he made a speech at all is more than we can understand. We see no reason whatever why an investigation into alleged frauds and outrages at recent elections should not take place, nor do we see any reason why the investigation should be confined to the south, unless it be that the great senatorial guncontractor is of the opinion that an outrage at the south would not be an outrage at the north.

In the course of his exceedingly silly argument, Mr. Blaine says that the man who fought to destroy the union "is a far "more important factor in the govern-"ment of the nation than he who "fought to uphold it." Does Mr. Blaine know why? Does he know that it is one of the inevitable results of negro suffrage. This gives us larger representation in congress, greater power in the government, and is altogether comforting to the solid south. The waving of the ensanguined undershirt by Mr. Blaine amounts to but little. The fact remains that the negro vote cannot hereafter be controlled by the carpet-baggers or the republicans, and this condition of things may as well be recognized at once. The south is not responsible for negro suffrage; indeed—looking blindly to the future—she protested against it with all her might and main, believing that it was an unmitigated political evil. But times have changed. We have discovered that it is a comparatively easy matter to give the colored vote the direction of conservatism, and it is not to be supposed that every advantage will not be taken of that fact. In illustrating a portion of his argument, Mr. Blaine compares the black with the white population of some of the southern states, which shows that he takes a very superficial view of the matter. He ought to be able to understand by this time that the negro is an exceedingly impressible voter and citizen. He has learned to value his vote, and to know that it is worth something in an election. This is a very high grade of civilization, according to Mr. Blaine's idea, and if it at all conflicts with the republican idea of citizenship, Mr. Blaine has only his own party to blame for it. They gave the negro the ballot, and now they cannot take it away from him. In a few years Mr. Blaine may come to think that the right of suffrage was conferred upon the negro prematurely, and a majority of his republican confreres may agree with him; but between the regrets of the republicans and the right of the negro to vote the solid south will stand as a wall. The negro will not only be allowed to vote, but he will be allowed to vote the democratic ticket. This may seem terrible to our friends, the republicans, but we do not perceive how they are to help themselves. If they are caught in a snare of their own setting it is not the fault of the democracy. There can be no shaking of gory locks in this direction. We are truly sorry for Mr. Blaine and the distinguished corruptionists whom he so eloquently represents. He is in a pitiable plight indeed. He is anxious to prove that there have been outrages in the south, but he substantiates it by proving merely that the colored people are inclined to vote the democratic ticket. Whether that is any of his business remains to be seen, but in the meantime we agree with him that the investigation for which his resolution calls should proceed without delay.

COMMANDER KELLS, of the navy (that is to say of the series of tubs and scows that we call a navy), is to be court-martialed for calling William Pitt Kellogg a liar and a scoundrel. We do not sympathize with Kells. He should have invented some other phrase, for there is not a well-read child in the south that doesn't know that Kellogg is what Kells calls him, with all that the terms imply. It is to be hoped that Kells will be able to prove an alibi.

THE entire country is weeping for more cipher dispatches.

THE new Chinese embassador has heard Sam Cox make a speech. Surely the man ought to be willing now to retire to his own country.

MEDICAL students are getting so they kill men with pistols instead of pill-boxes. We are a progressive nation.

WHEN tailors begin to patch morals instead of clothes, we may begin to have some faint hope of the republic.

IT is stated that more Chinese have left America during the last two years than have come into it. We are not angry with the Chinese, but we really regret that some of our native republicans do not belong to the emigrating Mongolian race.

MADISON WELLS is still in high favor with Mr. Hayes. Let the good work go on.

A METEOR that burned bluely passed eastwardly over Atlanta last night. The only trouble is that it didn't include the business troubles. It was rapidly consumed, but the other blueness remains. After, all, however, Atlanta has been extremely fortunate. New houses are going up, new investments are making and everybody seems ready to get rich as soon as possible.

Is there no political magician in reach to put a head on Sam Cox? We are growing gradually hard-hearted as regards Sammy.

COLONEL JAMES BANKS, of Atlanta, is not pleased with our frequent allusions to Hon. Eli Perkins. This rather sets us back, because the Hon. Eli is an especial pet of ours. Colonel Banks is too hard on strangers.

RABBI WISE alludes to the Redpath lecture bureau of Boston as "a literary brothel." The only thing that pesters us in this matter is whether the rabbi has been strong enough in his use of terms. A man like Redpath is apt to head a very hard crowd.

BURDETTE, of the Burlington Hawkeye, has been to Boston. He has been very hospitably treated. Some one gave him a cup of cold tea and a pair of eye-glasses. He had more fun than if he had received a special invitation to his mother-in-law's funeral.

ONE weak point about Ben. Butler is that he never came to the rescue of his nephew. Another weak point is that he expected every confederate in and about New Orleans to have a fresh set of silver spoons. Ben. didn't like silver spoons unless they were fresh and clean and nice. This is why we think Ben. is an able man.

POSTSCRIPT.

BALLARD SMITH, of the Sun, is among the Bourbons of Kentucky for a while.

PRENTICE MULFORD says "a match laid on the andirons makes a rousing fire in France!"

No. 81,175 was not held by any of our kin-folks. Clear loss of $100,000!

THE bell-punch shall not ring in Georgia—from all appearances.

SOME sarcastic individual has set afloat a silver dollar with a dime riveted to it.

LE DOUX is agriculturist enough to cabbage his salary up to the figures in his mind.

OAKEY HALL has, as yet, made no allusion in the World to the woman with a wart under her left ear.

MR. HAYES is having his message bound with yellow covers and a cut of a bulldozer as the frontispiece.

BOB INGERSOLL is lecturing on "Some Mistakes of Moses." Rabbi Wise has been replying in behalf of Moses.

GENERAL GORDON'S reply to the harangue of Blaine will be looked for with interest throughout the south. It will not be a gingerly handling of the howler.

IN GENERAL.

—Mrs. A. T. Stewart will spend a part of the winter in Florida.

—The fashionable bridesmaid's toilet is white satin and tulle.

—Marechal Neil roses are used entirely for bridal bouquets.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer finds Bayard the favorite for 1880 with the South Carolina democrats, and Hendricks or Thurman second choice.

—"Have you cologne?" asked she. "No, ma'am," replied the druggist, "I have no scents at all." She said he didn't look as though he had.

—The Cincinnati Commercial considers the idea that the great republican leaders propose to stand back and split their throats for a third term of Grant a mistake.

—Scarlet bonvardia is the favorite flower for ornamenting the hair and for the corsage bouquet, with brunettes, who at the same time wear coral ornaments.

—The greenbackers have opened permanent headquarters at Washington, which they propose to keep open until after the next presidential election.

—The fourth and last session of the forty-fifth congress was ushered in with charming weather, so mild and sunny that parasols and open windows were in vogue.

—Hayes has been presented with two small pears by a Genesee farmer. They were picked from a tree in the open air on the 1st of December, and were untouched by frost.

—A Pennsylvania girl waited a whole year before bringing a suit for damages against a man who had kissed her without warning, and the crushing verdict of one cent damages took her breath away.

—A New York belle besought her father for a new sealskin sacque. "My dear," he responded fondly, but seriously; "we paid over $5,500,000 to the British government last Thursday, and I can't afford it."

—Eight conductors on the Nashville division of the St. Louis and Southeastern road have been relieved from duty since November 1—three of them from passenger trains.

—Senator Lamar will give his whole attention to the yellow fever this session. Sam Cox says that the southern members have already turned congress into a medicine chest.

—Mr. Sothern has cancelled all his engagements in England and America and will spend the winter in Italy. He has somewhat recovered from the attack of illness brought on by overwork.

—The Pittsburg and Lake Erie road will be open for business about the 10th of December. J. H. Devereux and John Newell are both directors, the one represent the Atlantic and Great Western interest, and the other the Vanderbilt interest.

—M. Regnier, whose mission from Metz just before Bazaine's surrender was one of the most curious episodes of the Franco-Prussian war, is dead. His memoirs are in type at Leipsic and will be published this winter.

How New York Should be Counted.

Kansas City Times, democrat.

It is the only part of common sense, in all political calculations looking to the future, for democrats to count New York against them. It may safely be assumed that the feud, for a long time repressed, but which at the last election broke into open violence and opposition between Mr. Tilden and Mr. John Kelly, or rather the Tammany society, has placed that state beyond the reach of democratic possibilities in 1880. It need not be said that Mr. Tilden has committed treason to the democratic party, and that Mr. Kelly, and the Tammany organization, and all who stand for the integrity of the democratic party, are henceforth absolved from all allegiance to Mr. Tilden and the party as represented by him. In other words, Mr. Tilden has set the example of carrying a party fight outside of the party for settlement, and will have no right to complain if Tammany and the democracy follow his lead at a time and in a manner most disastrous to him and his hopes. By this act of treason he may have obained control of the machinery of the party in New York; but, even with a nomination, he could not carry the state without the support of Tammany; and it is safe to say that he never will get that support.

The Electoral Count.

Springfield Republican.

The principle that congress should not "go behind the returns" has now been so completely established that it ought to have the recognition of statute. The statute should be encouraged to provide not merely a ministerial, but a judicial review of their electoral procedures. This remedy might have been of doubtful character in Louisiana or South Carolina on the occasion of the last contest, but the anomalous condition of those states then is not a necessary basis of our future system. Local self-government can hardly be re-established, if we cannot trust to each state to interpret its own presidential vote, but we may well insist that the state speak by its highest and most impartial authority—that of its supreme court.

Jews in Congress.

Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Edwin Einstein, congressman-elect from the seventh district, is the second Israelite who has been elected to congress from this city, the first having been Emanuel H. Hart, who served from 1851 to 1853. The Jewish Times says that Major Noah was once a member from this city, but neither in Lanman's Congressional Record nor in Poore's Congressional Directory, just published, does his name appear. Philadelphia sent Henry M. Phillips from 1857 to 1861; Boston sent Leopold Morse in 1877 and has just re-elected him. Judah P. Benjamin was United States senator from Louisiana from 1853 until 1861. These, we believe, are the only Jews who have served in congress.

The Asiatic Trip a Mistake.

New York Sun.

There is no unfriendliness to General Grant, and no one objects to his return. What difference does it make to anybody whether he be in Asia or America—whether he be tanning leather or hauling wood? The hostility rests upon something more substantial. It is to having all the usages and traditions which have controlled the elections of president set aside. This objection will remain permanently, and will apply to Grant as it does to a candidate at all times. Whether he come home now or go to Asia first will not make the slightest difference.

A Full Grant Ticket.

Baltimore Gazette.

Senator Bruce would be an excellent person to use as a candidate for the vice presidency on the third-term Grant ticket. The solidity of the colored men for Grant should have some sort of recognition. There is a Caledonian sound about the names of Grant and Bruce which would almost justify the juxtaposition. The Scottish thistle would be highly symbolical of this ticket. The fondness of the average donkey for thistles leads us to believe that the ticket would catch a great many voters in this country.

The Right Step.

Savannah Recorder.

Hon. W. H. Felton, of Georgia, has taken the right step to protect the currency of the country from the speculative money sharks of the north. New York and Boston speculators may find out before congress adjourns that they cannot say how much a silver dollar is worth according to their standard, but will have to recoguize the United States stamp upon the face of the coin which says it is a dollar and shall be taken and passed for the same.

Has a Poor Opinion of the G. A.

Griffin News.

The Georgia legislature has now been in session more than thirty days, and we will wager a penny that the wisest member in the body can not point out five bills that have passed both houses that will benefit the people of Georgia one cent.

What Blaine Should Discuss.

Albany Argus.

A great deal of unnecessary attention is paid by the telegraph to what Blaine is expected to say or not to say next Monday. The thing Blaine should confine himself to is the Mulligan correspondence. The people do not care what he says or does not say on other things, so long as he dodges that.

What a Newspaper Sould Be.

Greenville (ill.) Sun.

A newspaper is a window through which men look out upon the world. Without a newspaper a man is shut up in a small room and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day the newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an unfolding encyclopedia, an unbound book forever issuing and never finished.

Governor Tilden Anxious.

New Haven Register.

Governor Tilden is anxious to have the cipher dispatches thoroughly investigated, and even urges that the matter be brought up without further delay. With a quarter of a million of majority of voters at his back, there was no need for him to try to steal his election.

A Polar Wave Moving West.

Philadelphia Times.

Charles Francis Adams appears to be slipping from the grip of Massechusetts. He bought $40,000 worth of Kansas City lots last Thursday, and will build a cotton mill, with cottages for the operatives.

Key Gazing at Congress.

Baltimore Gazette.

Dives beseeching Lazarus for a drop of water was a picture of content compared with P. M. G. Key gazing at congress and meekly signifying that his appropriation for ice is exhausted.

Hard to Beat.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The preachers and women of Virginia have combined to secure the payment of the state debt. Is is a combination hard to beat.

Senator Gordon and the City of Culchah.

New York World.

Senator Gordon will probably lecture in Boston during the holidays for the benefit of a charitable society.

Face to Face with Disease.

How often it happens that although we have witnessed the ravages of disease in the case of others, we disregard his warning signals in our own. It is only when we find face to face with us that we really perceive how grim he is. Then, perchance, when it is too late, medicinal aid is sought. His avant courier, his forerunner, is physical weakness. Fortify the system, and you are armed against him. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, nourishes the system, improves the appetite, gives strength yielding sleep, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in first rate order. Leanness, and unnatural weakness and sallowness of the face, are obviated by it, and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

dec10 d3t tues thur sat &wkydec10

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

SCALES, &c.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

SCALES.

FOR SALE ALSO,

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS

Coffee Mills, Spice Mills, and Store Fixtures Generally.

THE IMPROVED TYPE WRITER,

OSCILLATING PUMP CO'S PUMPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

311 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

596 sep1 d4m sun thur &wky4m

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,

Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st., N. Y.

390 nov21 dly thur sat tues

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Superior Court of Douglas county, Georgia, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the court, will sell at public outcry, before the court house door at Douglasville, in Douglas county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1879, all the real estate belonging to the New Manchester Manufacturing Company, being one hundred and thirty-three and one-half acres, situate in Douglas county, Georgia, consisting of lot 892, and portions of lots Nos. 883, 928, 929, 954 and 953, in the 18th district and 2d section of original Cherokee, now Douglas county. Upon said property is a valuable Mill Site and one of the best Water Powers in the State. Said sale to be made for partition and sold at the risk of Henry L. Russell, the former purchaser. Terms cash. Purchaser to pay for titles.

JNO. G. POND,
W. N. MAGOURK,
Commissioners.

76 dec6 d1awsw thur

AMUSEMENTS.

Children's Carnival and Reception

—AT—

Executive Mansion!

DECEMBER 26th, 1878.

From 3 o'clock P. M. to 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March.
2. "Open the Gates as high as the Sky."
3. French Blind Man's Buff.
4. Laugh and Go Fool.
5. Hunt the Slipper.
6. Voting for the Queen.
7. Selecting 12 Maids of Honor.
8. Selecting 12 Knights.
9. Selecting Crown Bearer and 2 Courtiers.
10. Coronation of the Queen.
11. Presentation of the Governor and Lady, and all the Company.
12. Grand March, with Queen and her Cortege.

213 dec11 ddec11 15 then d18 to 26th dec

LOTTA!

The Pearl of the American Stage! The Inimitable! The Irrepressible!

THE ONLY LOTTA!

DECEMBER 16th and 17th, in her new play,

La Cigale.

114 dec8—dtf

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 13 & 14.

And Saturday MATINEE.

C. L. Graves's Soldiers' Trust Combination supporting

GEO. C. BONIFACE.

IN THE

SOLDIERS' TRUST!

Superb Cast. Grand Battle. Tableaux.

Friday evening and Saturday MATINEE—SOLDIERS' TRUST. Saturday evening,

Micawber and Peggotty!

—AND—

AS GREEN AS GRASS!

Prices—$1.00, and 50 cents. Matinee, 50 cents and 25 cents. Seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's. 115 dec8 d5t dec8 11 12 13 14

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.

B. WHEELER, Jr.,
Proprietor.

000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

E. H. PAINE.

30 sep1 d6m

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS.....Proprietors.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

T. JULIAN, Superintendent.

B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.....Proprietor,
Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct8 dtf oct29

BOARDING.

Pleasant Rooms and Good Table Board at

FLORIDA HOUSE,

101 BROUGHTON ST.,

Next door to Marshall House,

429 sep20 d3m SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

362 july25 dtyr

LAW CARDS.

JAMES P. SIMMONS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Formerly of Lawrenceville but now of)

NORCROSS, GA.

Having accomplished the purposes for which he mainly retired from the bar, some nine years ago, has resumed the regular practice of his profession, and may again be employed by parties who desire such services. 556 November 27, 1878. d1m

R. J. MOSES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22 dtf

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1g78 dly

S. G. McLENDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

STUDENT AT LAW,

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and Mcduffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

ROBERT TRIPPE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Office in the Court House. Will practice in all the Courts except Bartow County Criminal Court. Collections promptly made. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.

Collection of Claims a SPECIALTY.

JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.

170 aug10,1878 d12m

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, SAVANNAH, GA., December 2, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will take place at the Banking House in Savannah on Thursday, December 19, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the Company's Road to the meeting from the 16th to the 19th, and will be passed free returning from the 19th to the 21st on presentation of their Stock Certificates to the Conductors.

181 dec8d1w T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Thus giving the Consumer not only the best, but the most economical Sauce.

Lea & Perrins

Signatures on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

9 College Place, and 1 Union Square, New York.

jan2 dlawly thur

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

N. B. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, by order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, before the Court-house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known and distinguished in the plan of said city as lot number fifty-four (54), and being a part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; said lot fronting on Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, nearly opposite the Atlanta Cotton Factory, and running through two hundred and twelve (212) feet, more or less, along Bartow to Walton street, and is known as the "Tremont House." The property will be subdivided and sold with two vacant lots on Walton street, fronting fifty (50) feet each on Walton and extending back eighty-five (85) feet. Sold for division between the heirs of Fort

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Ham, of the Cincinnati Post, is still in the city.

—Savannah has had another shooting scrape.

—Bishop Beckwith preached in Talbotton last Monday.

—Talbot county has a permanent agricultural society.

—Tennille has shipped seven thousand six hundred bales of cotton this season.

—The Savannah Recorder dare not deny a second time that it is a breezy paper.

—Milledgeville has had a spelling match. It is well to have spelling matches.

—Dr. M. B. Talbird, a well-known citizen of Milledgeville, is dead.

—Mr. Alex. Houghton, one of the oldest citizens of Eatonton, is dead.

—Riotous serenaders, who flog policemen, and people who fall down in fits, make up the record of city life in Savannah.

—An attempt was made to burn the ginhouse of Mr. Wiley Patrick, of Spalding county, last Sunday.

—It is stated that a wedding was broken up in southwest Georgia recently by whisky. Whisky is getting to be as bad as the average mule.

—Henry Gwynn, one of the most prominent colored dead beats in the country, has arrived in Savannah from Paris. Colonel Gwynn is one of the most elegant of our aboriginal citizens.

—Tump Ponder has turned his roan mule out to graze. This is the nature of things, but colored people should beware how they tamper with this animal. He is warranted to go off on the first fire.

—The orange grove of the Count Johannes B. G. has been safely removed from Florida to his rice plantation in Talbot county. The removement was made in cigar-boxes, imported directly from Key West for the purpose.

The New Stock Speculations.

The new combination method of operating in stocks which Messrs. Lawrence & Co., bankers, New York, have inaugurated, is attracting unusual attention in financial circles, by reason of its remarkable success. B. F. Comstock, of Providence, invested nine times, and made over $5,000 in three months, by using from $50 to $500 capital. By this system, orders from thousands of customers, in various sums, are pooled into one immense capital, and operated as a mighty whole, thus giving to each shareholder all the advantages of vast capital and shrewdest skill. Profits are divided every thirty days. Any amount from $10 to $75,000 can be used in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations with equal proportionate success. $15 will make $75 profit in the month. $200 will return $1,600, or 8 per cent. on the stock, and so on as the market varies. The new circular gives "two unerring rules for success," and shows how any one can operate profitably. Mailed free. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

—We believe it is the style to affect contempt for things that are old. Not so, however, with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which has stood the popular test of 34 years' use and is more thought of than ever before. 243

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE!
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, December 1st, 1878, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at	6:25 a m

which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta	10:50 p m

making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)	4:35 p m
Arrives Atlanta " " "	7:55 a m

Low Excursion and Emigrant Rates to all points in Texas.

Send for schedules.

R. W. WHENN,
General Passenger Agent,
nov10 dtf Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arr ve at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh,	" "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup,	" "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear,	" "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont,	" "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont,		4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear,	" "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup,	" "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh,	" "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah,	" "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.
DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany,	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:30 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
July26 dtf Superintendent.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, November 4th, 1878. Whereas, J. F. Bailey, administrator with the will annexed of James Minter, late of said county, deceased, shows that he has fully discharged his trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

R. C. BEAVERS,
144 nov8 w1amsm Ordinary.

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS,

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Waterbrash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS. And save your doctor's bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, Country Merchants and General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

d&w augl7 d&wly a m col nex read mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Exposure. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&wly

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

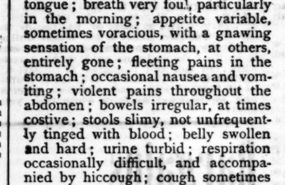
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

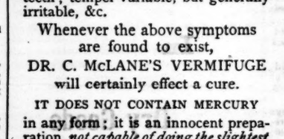
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.



Metropolitan Works.



Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh.

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Haralson and Chehoke.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

108 jan26—d&wly

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY.

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

1879.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine	$ 4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	7 00
Any TWO, one year	10 00
SIX Subscriptions, one year	20 00

The Monthly is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art. Harper's Weekly, the Eclipse of the course being incomparably ahead of all similar publications, and leaving competition out of sight. The Bazar is the organ of the world of fashion, and of society generally.—Boston Traveller.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Adress: HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

187 dec10d&wlt.

JOHN FLANNERY, JOHN L. JOHNSON.
Managing Partner of late firm L. J. Guillmartin & Co. 1865 to 1877.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK,

Bay Street.....SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS FOR

Jewell's Mills Yarns & Domestic, etc.

BAGGING AND TIES FOR BALE AT LOWEST market rates. PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION given to all consignments. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. 166 augtl d&wly

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head must be paid for in advance.

For Sheriff:

Please announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, associated with Messrs. C. W. WELLS, MATT BYAN and H. W. WOODING as Deputies.

459 nov24 dtd A. M. PERKERSON.

We are authorized to announce the following ticket:

For Sheriff:
M. T. CASTLEBERRY.
For Deputies:
JAS. O. HARRIS.
JOHN H. ELLSWORTH.
JAS. J. MEADOR.
Jailer:
ANGUS T. MORRIS.

461 nov21 dtd

The People's Ticket.

For Sheriff:
W. A. WILSON.
Deputies:
L. P. THOMAS.
G. W. ANDERSON,
H. L. COLLIER.
Jailer:
T. J. MALONE.

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county. Deputies, WHEELER MANGUM, JOHN D. PATTERSON and THOMAS F. BLACK. Jailer, WM. McCONNELL.

626 oct27 dtd B. N. WILLIFORD.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Superior Court of Fulton county. Election January 1st, 1879. JAS. P. COLLINS.

563 nov29 dtd

To the Citizens of Fulton county:

Believing in the right of any citizen to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, where the public interest of the county is not thereby imperiled, and that reasonable rotation is calculated to promote efficiency in the performance of the duties of county officers, I have determined to offer myself as a candidat for Clerk of the Superior Court with competent and reliable assistants.

Captain A. S. TALLEY, long and well known in this city as an efficient and courteous business man.

Mr. FRANK STEWART, a gentleman of experience in clerical duties, who has been totally disabled for outdoor work by the loss of a limb in the war, and Mr. ROBIN ADAIR, a young gentleman whose education, true gentlemanly and courteous manners peculiarly fit him for a position as assistant in the Clerk's office.

If elected I think there will be no room for criticism as to the manner of conducting the business of the Clerk's office during my term.

Respectfully, etc., J. S. HOLLIDAY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain J. A. RICHARDSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, with the names of Colonel A. M. WALLACE and R. J. LOYAL as assistants in the office.

For Tax Collector.

SAM HOYLE is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election January 1st, 1879. 224 nov12 dtd

Judge W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election 1st January, 1879.

I respectfully announce my name as a candidate for Tax Collector for the county of Fulton, and, if elected, promise to discharge the duties of the office with perfect reliability.

GEORGE BOMAR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. WITHERSPOON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. 311

For the first time in my life, I am a candidate for civil office, and ask from fellow-citizens, among whom I have lived over thirty years, for their suffrages for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. ER LAWSHE.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of F. A. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county.

For Tax Receiver.

J. R. LANGLEY announces himself a candidate for receiver of tax returns, with Sealborn Jones, of Oak Grove district, as clerk. Election January 1, 1879. 191 dec6dtd.

C. W. Winter announces his name as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, with Jas. A. Crussell as his Clerk.

0 dec3...d4w un wed

We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election 1st day of January next.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of CHARLES E. ROBINSON as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, feeling assured my many friends will support me. Respectfully, L. B. LANGFORD.

To the Citizens of Fulton County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver, and ask your support for that position.

BILLIE BOMAR.

I am a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns of Fulton county at the ensuing election. R. S. WATERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. H. GRAMLING as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county. MANY CITIZENS.

The friends of Dr. W. G. DRAKE announce him as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county.

The Central Railroad.

EACH STOCKHOLDER OF THE CENTRAL Railroad and Banking Co. should be elected by the Stockholders themselves and not by proxies obtained and used for a series of years. We, therefore, now request the President and the Directors to decline voting proxies for the future, and thus compel those Stockholders who neglect their duties to give the proper attention to the same.

Resolved, That as, in our opinion, the President, Directors and other officers are the trusted agents of the Stockholders, we suggest that they furnish any stockholder courteous information as to the status of the Road, when their duties will permit and where it is not detrimental to the best interests of all concerned.

Resolved, That as every Stockholder is entitled to be so informed, the President and Directors are instructed and directed to publish in the Savannah papers, and such other papers in the State as they may select, on the 5th day of each month:

The Gross Earnings for the month. The Gross Expenses for the month. The Net Earnings for the month. Also, the same result for the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Resolved, That the Directors are instructed to have a suitable officer in the Bank, ready from 9a. m. to 2 p. m., to make transfers of the Central R. R. Stock, and the Southwestern R. R. Stock, and that when the President leaves the city he be requested to leave his signature to the blank certificates of the stock, or that the Senior Director present be authorized, by the Board, to sign same as acting President; that the senior officer in the Bank and next to the Cashier, be also authorized to sign the stock certificates as acting Cashier, in the absence of the Cashier. This resolution being intended to facilitate the business of our Company and not repeal it as has been the custom for many years.

518 nov27 d2w

LOTTERIES.

Havana Royal Lottery.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING,

December 24th, 1878.

ONLY 10,000 TICKETS.

$1,250,000 in Prizes With a Capital Prize of $500,000!

Full information given and orders filled by
F. MASICH, General Agent,
547 dec1 d2w New Orleans, Louisiana.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Oldest and Most Reliable Agents.

Established since 1848.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

New Orleans, La.

NOTICE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING FOR DECEMBER 24th, 1878.
Send for plans. 412 nov22 d1m

7th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, supervised by Hon. R. C. Wintersmith, Ex. Treas., Gen'l T. A. Harris, George H. Gray, and other prominent citizens of Kentucky, in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
300 Prizes	50 each	15,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "		1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "		900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

1 dec3 w dec4d10 d wed&fris jan d tues, thurs & sats w jan7,14,21,28

The World's Standard.

Seven Medals.

FAIRBANKS & CO., SCALE MANUFACTURERS, received at the Paris Exhibition SEVEN MEDALS.

Their weighing-machines received TWICE AS MANY GOLD MEDALS as any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS OF ALL KINDS than any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS THAN WERE EVER AWARDED any other Exhibitor at any World's Fair.

Gold Medal at a HIGHER RATING than any other Scales.

THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PRECISION IN SCALES.

And was The Only Scale which was placed in the Palace of Industry at the Distribution of Awards, as a Trophy of American Skill and Mechanism.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 Broadway, New York.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
11 dec3...d3tawlm...tues wed fri

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., November 8, 1873.

On and after Monday, November 11, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	6:30 a m
Arrive at Lula	8:35 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	12:00 m
Leave Atlanta, " " "	6:00 p m
Leave Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:00 m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will be run as follows:

Leave Athens	3:40 p m
Arrive at Lula	6:00 p m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	10:30 p m
Leave Atlanta, " " "	3:15 p m
Leave Lula	7:45 p m
Arrive at Athens	10:00 p m

Both trains connect closely at Lula with trains both east and west on Air-Line railroad.

JAS. M. EDWARDS,
nov10 dtf Superintendent.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., November 15, 1878.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 18th inst. Trains will leave ATLANTA as follows:

9 30 a. m.—Augusta, Athens, Macon, Washington and Way Stations, Charleston, Savannah, Fort Royal.

No connection for Macon, or Washington, Georgia, on Sundays. Arrive Athens 4:25 p. m.; Washington 4:15 p. m.; Macon 7:30 p. m.; Augusta 5:16 p. m.

5 00 p. m.—Covington Accommodation.

6 00 p. m.—Augusta and Way Stations on Main Line, Charleston, Savannah, Columbia, Wilmington, Charlotte, Danville, Richmond, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia. New York and the East. Arrive Augusta 6:25 a. m.

Arrives at Atlanta from Augusta and intermediate stations, 5:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., from Covington, 7:50 a. m.

Daily—Other Trains Daily Except Sundays.

Tains run by Atlanta Time.

Superb, Improved Sleepers on Night Trains.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
R. R. DOBBEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GA.

GEO. W. SERGENT.

This long and favorably known House is the Leading First-class Hotel in Savannah, (as demonstrated by its receiving a majority of the first-class travel arriving in the city), is pleasantly and centrally located on Johnson square, and has by its new proprietor been

Thoroughly Repaired, Repainted and Upholstered.

The table will be supplied with the best of the home and Northern markets.

The rates have been reduced to suit the times.

SAVANNAH, November 14, 1878.
274 nov15 d1m

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts,

Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

514 marz1 tf oct29

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

ELIAS KELLY vs. CLARK T. WILLIAMS.

I have levied upon as the property of Clark T. Williams, the following described property, viz: All that tract or parcel of land in the upper 9th district of originally Troup now Meriwether county, being settlement of land whereon defendant lived at time of his death, known as lot No. 28, half lot No. 27, half lot No. 39 and one-quarter of lot No. 40, containing 455 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Tenants in possession notified in writing.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1878.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
197 dec10-d1aw5w tues United States Marshal.

Application for Charter.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
To the Superior Court of said county:

THE petition of S. B. Hoyt, G. T. Dodd, C. W. Irwin, D. W. Lewis, A. F. Hurt, David Butler, W. F. Cook, J. J. Toon, A. H. Stephens, A. J. Battle, H. H. Parks, H. C. Hornady, G. M. McDowell, W. T. Goldsmith, R. C. Word, T. S. Powell, W. W. McAfee, Jno. H. Flynn, respectfully represent that they desire to become incorporated under the name of The Southern Medical College, in Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of teaching the science of medicine and its "collateral" branches as recognized by the regular (Alopathic) school of medicine.

Your petitioners desire that they shall constitute the board of Trustees of said College, and that said Trustees in their corporate character and name have perpetual succession, and when any vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining Trustees, or a quorum consisting of seven of the board, shall have power to fill the vacancy. That the Trustees, or a quorum of them, shall have the power of electing professors of the various branches to be taught in said College, and to make and enforce all laws, and regulations not repugnant to the laws and constitution of this State, and that may in their judgment be found necessary and expedient.

That the Trustees may have power to confer all such degrees and diplomas as are usually conferred by colleges of like character upon candidates recommended by the faculty. That the Trustees may be empowered to receive all gifts, grants, legacies, privileges and immunities which may be made or bequeathed to said college, and to use a common seal under the name aforesaid and be capable of suing and being sued, pleaded and be impleaded.

Your petitioners further represent that as yet no capital has been paid in, though the institution will be established by a joint stock company to be organized on the granting of the charter. And they desire to do business in said city, and desire to be incorporated for the space of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

Wherefore your petitioners pray for an order granting their application, and conferring upon them and their successors such corporate powers and privileges as may be consistent with the law.

D. F. & W. R. HAMMOND,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes. November 20th, 1878. WM. H. VENABLE, D. C.

406 nov21...d1aw4w

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR JANUARY, 1879. Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A lot on Jackson and Blackman streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining the property of Jennings and Boyd, in land lot No. 47 in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing two and a half acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Wallace and Seago, by virtue of and to satisfy a tax fi. fa. for the year 1875. Fi. fa. transferred to John Neal, May 2, 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, two city lots in the city of Atlanta, Fultou county, Georgia, known as lots No. 12 of Spencer's plat of the subdivision of the Collier block, in land lot No. 83 of Fulton county, Georgia, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, commencing one hundred feet from the southeast corner of Magazine street and extending due east one hundred and fifty feet, thence south along a twenty-foot alley one hundred and ninety feet, thence west one hundred and ninety feet, thence north along east side of Howe street fifty feet to the beginning point; also, all that city lot known as the Casey place, on Mitchell street, running back to Hunter street two hundred and ten feet, including improvements on the same, part of land lot No. 84 of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mary J. Wagnon and P. M. Wagnon, by virtue of and to satisfy four fi fas. issued from the justice's court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of J. M. Lowe vs. Mary J. Wagnon and P. M. Wagnon. Levies made by I. J. Cook, L.C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, and in the state of Georgia, and in Cook's district in said county, and known and distinguished in the plan of said district, as lots Nos. 203 and 236, the portion of said lots hereby levied on containing 320 acres more or less, and bounded as follows: on the north by property of McGriff and Chatahoochee river, on the east by said McGriff's property, on the south by McGriff and Hooper, and on the west by Hooper. Levied on as the property of L. B. and W. Y. Langford, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court for the purchase money in favor of T. and W. P. Stephens vs. L. B. and W. Y. Langford.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot No. 11 on Peachtree street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting on said street 31½ feet and running back south the same width to Mrs. Curry's lot 78 feet, now occupied by Wm. R. Phillips, jr., & Co., being part of original land lot No. 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, known in the subdivision of the Mayer property as part of lot No. 14, running south along Orme street 48 feet, running thence east 100 feet, to a lot owned by Wilson Holmes, thence north 48 feet to lots 15 and 46, thence west to Orme street 48 feet. Levied on as the property of Samuel Hape, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 1234th district, G. M., in favor of the Atlanta National Bank vs. Samuel Hape. Levy made by Wm. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting on Broad street and running through to Forsyth, in the fifth ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Williams and Phillips, part of land lot No. 78 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25 feet by 180 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. S. Phillips, by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of R. W. York, trustee for wife and children, vs. W. R. Phillips, jr., drawer, M. S. Phillips, acceptor, and W. R. Phillips, security on appeal.

A. M. PERKERSON,
167 dec6-d1aw4w. Sheriff.

N. R. FOWLER.....Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED in the will of Joseph Winship, deceased we, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th of December next, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property in the city of Atlanta:

1st. A house and lot on the eastside of Walton street, at the corner of Bartow, known as No. 99.

2d. A lot fronting 33 28-100 feet on the eastside of Peachtree street and extending back 100 feet 9 inches feet alley, having thereon a two-story brick store-house, known as number 57, and now occupied by G. S. Pryor.

3d. A house and lot on the eastside of Collins street, at the corner of Pine, fronting 67 feet on Collins street, and extending back east 140 feet.

4th. A vacant lot on southeast corner of West Peachtree and Cox streets, fronting 75 feet on Peachtree, and extending back east 187½ feet.

TERMS CASH. For further particulars see hand-bills. ROBERT WINSHIP,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
Executors of Joseph Winship, deceased.

Atlanta, Ga., November 18, 1878.
nov20 d5t...nov30 27 dec4 11new ad dec18

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer

UNDER THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME by the deed of trust from Archer C. Glenn, executed September 4, 1875, and recorded in Book F of Fulton county Records, page 388, I will sell on Saturday, the fourth day of January, 1879, at the hour of three, at public auction, upon the premises, the following property to-wit: A tract of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in land lot seventy-nine (79) of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting ninety (90) feet on the west side of Peachtree street, and running back with same width in front, immediately north of an alley, two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to an alley, and known on the plat of the "Plunkett property" by the number "six." Terms: one hundred dollars cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest at 8 per cent., and bond for title given. JAS. W. HALL,
140 dec8 d1aw4w Trustee.

United States Marshal's

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 100¾; closed at 100¾.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5d; in New York at 8 15-16c; in Atlanta at 7¼@7½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southwest, stationary or rising temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 11, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.14	53	79	S. W.	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.19	44	84	Calm.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.21	52	60	S. W.	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.19	63	78	N. E.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.04	65	89	S. E.	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.99	68	79	S. E.	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.06	50	52	N.	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.14	63	72	S.	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.20	56	84	S.	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.19	53	66	S.	.00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 11, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humid'y	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.03	50	79	W.	Smoky.
11:31	30.02	50	58	S. W.	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.96	57	57	S. W.	Clear.
4:06	29.99	59	64	S. W.	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.10	54	73	S. W.	Clear.

Mean daily bar. 30.075 — Maximum ther. 59.
Mean daily ther. 49.5 — Minimum ther. 33.
Mean daily humid. 69.7 — Total rainfall. .00.

GEORGE H. ROHR, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)

Liberal Terms to Merchants.

Write for Circulars.

43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.

56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
110 dec7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
[See Second Page.]
Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 12, 1878.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Colonel Wrenn, of the Western and Atlantic road, has kindly consented to run a train of cars from the depot to the grounds on Marietta street, a half hour before each exhibition of the London circus.

—Colonel A. G. Daniel, of Cincinnati, representing the firm of Lewis Cook & Co., is in the city. We are glad to learn that Colonel Daniel has removed his family to our city, and will, in future, make this place his home.

—Judge George W. Lester, of Cobb county, was in the city yesterday. During the day he was tendered an invitation to occupy a seat upon the floor of the house of representatives. The judge is looking quite well and appears to be enjoying fine health.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The circus Friday and Saturday.

—Lawrence Barrett will appear here on the 20th as "Hamlet" and on the 21st as "King Lear."

—Reserved seats for "Soldier's Trust" on sale at Phillips & Crew's this morning. Seats for Lotta to-morrow.

—The "Soldiers Trust" will be given Friday night to a fine house. The press pronounces it a great success. Boniface is at his best in it.

—Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, in his speech in the house Tuesday on the bill to appropriate $25,000 to the lunatic asylum, made an able speech, of which we would have given a fuller report but for want of space.

—The many friends of Captain Ellis, Captain Torrey and Lieutenants Jamar and McCrimmon regret their departure from the city with their companies of the Thirteenth infantry. These gentlemen possess those rare social qualities which make them welcome anywhere, and henceforth they will be thrice welcome in Atlanta. For them and their genial fellow-officers, the latch-string will be ever on the outside and a hearty welcome awaiting within.

—The twenty-second annual election of officers of the Mechanic fire company No. 2, resulted as follows: President, Henry Karwisch; foreman, John H. Toy; secretary, H. C. Vance; treasurer, W. J. Bannon; first director, H. C. Gullatt, jr.; second director, William Myers; chief engineer, William Kershaw; first assistant engineer, John Knott; delegate, James M. Toy; surgeon, Dr. J. S. Todd; axmen, John Brooks, John Justice.

POLICE POINTS.

—The receipts of the police court yesterday was about fifty dollars.

—Recorder Milledge adds a few hands to the city force every day.

—Captain White makes a specialty of catching every chicken thief that shows his head in the city.

—W. H. Smith has been elected to fill the vacancy on the police force caused by the resignation of C. H. Wilson.

—Few city arrests were made up to a late hour last night. A good turn-out may be expected at the recorder's matinee this morning.

—Chicken thieves are getting more numerous in our city as Christmas approaches. A yard on Loyd street was entered Tuesday night and several head of fowls stolen.

—John Hildebrand, Wm. Mansfield, Hamlin C. Cook and James B. Hudson, have been elected by the board of police commissioners to serve as supernumeraries on the police force.

—Officer Aldredge arrested yesterday a negro by the name of Forest Henderson, upon a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from Mr. L. J. Godfrey. The clothes have been recovered, and the darkey will, in all probability, serve a term in the chain-gang.

Justice Butt's Court.

Justice Butt yesterday required Ella Foster to give bail for her appearance in the city court to answer the charge of larceny after trust. Ransom Miller had confided in Ella and had given her $2 20 to keep for him. Ella was still keeping it at last accounts. The money has doubtless gone in the same direction that Ward's geese took, and Ransom is a poorer but wiser man.

Ransom Miller was also made to give bail for his appearance to answer the charge of stealing a larger sum of money from Amos Smith.

Both of these negroes will in all probability ornament the chain gang at the proper time.

As to Court Changes.

When the house was considering last Tuesday the question of changing the time of holding court in several counties, Mr. Carr of Rockdale, insisted, in a few pointed remarks, that the court calendar for his county should remain as it has heretofore been. He argued that the present arrangement suited the people and he offered an amendment to the effect that it remain unchanged. The house refused to adopt the amendment.

—Every body should try some of that Red Ash Anthracite Coal at W. S. Wilson & Bro.'s. It is the cheapest and best Coal in the market. 000 dec12 d2t thur sun

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1878.

The senate met at 10 o'clock, the president in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Spaulding.

The roll was called and the journal of yesterday read, when Mr. Holton gave notice that he should move to reconsider so much of the action of the senate of yesterday as relates to the resolutions concerning the state capitol.

INVITED TO A SEAT.

On motion of Mr. Fain, Hon. T. M. Norwood was invited to a seat on the floor of the senate while in the city.

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Turner, chairman of the committee, made a report.

On motion of Mr. Howell 100 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

MOTION.

Mr. Holton moved that the senate reconsider its action in regard to the resolutions concerning the state capitol. He gave his reasons why there should be a reconsideration.

Question of reconsideration discussed by Messrs. Holcombe and Preston, when Mr. Holcombe moved to lay the motion on the table. Motion to reconsider lost.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Clarke, chairman of the enrolling committee, made a report, which was received and read.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cabaniss, chairman of the committee on finance, made a report, which was received and read.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman of the judiciary committee, made a report, which was received and read.

Mr. Troutman, chairman of the committee on agriculture, made a report, which was received and read.

HOUSE MESSAGE,

stating that certain bills had been passed by that body.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. Fain, leave of absence was granted Mr. Troutman on account of sickness in his family.

BILLS READ SECOND TIME.

Bills were taken up and read the second time.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

Mr. Russell reported the following resolution as being duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the president and secretary: A resolution appointing a committee to investigate the wild land sales of this state.

CALLED FROM THE TABLE.

Mr. Boyd moved to take up the resolution appointing a committee to visit the North Georgia college and to make an official report of the affairs of the college. The resolution reads: Resolved, That a committee of two from the senate and three from the house be and they are hereby authorized to visit and examine the North Georgia agricultural college, and that said committee report the condition of said college at the July session of the legislature of Georgia. The resolution was taken up and discussed at some length by Messrs. Boyd, McDaniel, Clarke and Speer. Upon a call for the yeas and nays on the vote on the resolution there were 25 yeas and 17 nays. So the resolution was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Boyd was transmitted to the house.

RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the resolution was taken up memorializing congress in regard to the bill in favor of the Great Southern railway company, consolidated, and requesting our members in congress to examine into the merits of the bill and give it their support. Mr. Perry moved its adoption. The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, the resolution was transmitted to the house.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The appropriation bill was taken up and acted on by sections.

First section read and adopted.

Second section read and adopted with amendments as follows:

In 4th paragraph the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th lines were stricken out.

In seventh paragraph fifty dollars was stricken out and one hundred dollars inserted.

In the eighth paragraph was added the following: "Shall receive the same mileage as that received by the members of the general assembly."

In ninth paragraph the sum of three was stricken out and four inserted.

In tenth paragraph one and a half dollars was stricken out and two and a half dollars inserted.

The hour of one having arrived, the president announced the senate adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

WEDNESDAY, 3 o'clock p. m.

The senate met at the above hour, and resumed the unfinished business of the morning, which was the consideration of the appropriation act.

In paragraph 11 of section 2, $1.50 was stricken out and $2 inserted.

In paragraph 12 "one and a half dollars" was stricken out and $2 inserted, and added, "provided they pay John Brown for the days he has served."

There was some discussion on the 13th paragraph relative to paying the chaplain of the house. It was finally agreed to.

Mr. Russell offered an additional paragraph to the second section, which was that for compensation to the ministers who have been doing the work of chaplain in the senate, one hundred dollars to be divided, pro rata.

Mr. Hudson stated that he would vote for the additional paragraph, provided Mr. Clarke and himself were excluded from the division.

The paragraph, after being discussed by Messrs. Clarke, Russell and Speer, was withdrawn.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment to the second section, namely: For the compensation of the clerk of the judiciary committee of the house $5 per day, and the clerk of the enrolling committee $4 per day, for the days actually employed, to be reported to the house by the said committees, respectively. Adopted.

Section third was taken up and agreed to.

Section fourth was taken up and read.

Mr. Cumming offered an additional section to-wit: For the expenses of the state board of health, $2,500.

Mr. Cabiness moved to amend said section by adding after the word "Atlanta" in the 22nd line the following, to-wit: "keeper of public buildings and grounds."

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment to that of Mr. Cumming, to-wit: Provided that no portion of the appropriations shall be paid over to said board unless the governor is saisfied that said board is proceeding in good faith to carry out the objects for which said board was created.

The finance committee recommended that the words "the sum of eighty-five hundred dollars" be stricken from the 23rd line of section fourth and insert the words "$10,000."

Mr. Cabiness moved that after the word "Atlanta" in the 22d line, the words, "keeper of public buildings and grounds" be added.

HOUSE MESSAGE

concurring in several senate resolutions. Also, had passed a resolution ordering the sale of personal property within the walls of the penitentiary at Milledgeville. Also, had passed a resolution requesting the governor to correspond with the authorities of Alabama, with a view to the adjustment of a claim therein specified. Also, resolution authorizing the governor to inquire whether any penalties or forfeitures have been incurred by any lessee of the penitentiary convicts, and for other purposes.

RESUMED.

After the house message was read, the appropriation act was again taken up.

Mr. Holcombe discussed the 4th section, with the amendments, at some length. He was pretty strong in his remarks concerning two proposed amendments, the one adding to the section provision for keepers of public buildings and grounds, and of the amendment of erasing "eighty-five hundred dollars" and inserting "ten thousand dollars." During his remarks the

RULES WERE SUSPENDED

and house bills taken up, read the first time and referred to appropriate committees.

ADJOURNED.

On motion of Mr. Clements, of the 15th, the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

[Mr. Grantland presided during part of the afternoon session, and his promptness was only equalled by the ease and dignity with which he performed the duties of presiding officer.]

House.

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

The house met this morning at 9½ o'clock, Speaker Bacon in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, D.D., the chaplain.

The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Daniel, of Heard, moved to reconsider the bill passed the previous day to limit the jurisdiction of all justices' courts. It was argued that the passage of the bill would b a wrong to those counties where justices of the peace have jurisdiction over misdemeanors, and that as the general county court act could not be passed this session, there would be no provision for the trial of misdemeanors in these counties during the recess of the legislature.

On the motion to reconsider, the yeas were 64 and the nays 56, so the motion prevailed.

The regular order was the call of the roll of counties for the introduction of new matter.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Houston, the order was suspended.

Mr. McWhorter, of Greene, moved that the house take up the senate bills for a third reading.

Mr. Livingston, of Newton, moved a substitute that the house take up the house bills for a third reading. The substitute prevailed. Yeas, 74; nays, 56.

Colonel A. F. Bailey was invited to a seat on the floor.

The committee on the condition of the archives of the state made a report, which was read. It recommended more care of public records, and a majority of the committee favored the passage of a bill to appoint a keeper of the public archives, Mr. McCurry, of Hart, dissenting.

The following house bills were read the third time:

To make tax collectors ex-officio sheriffs so as to levy and sell for the collection of taxes. Recommitted to the committee on finance.

A bill to authorize police courts to impose fines with the alternative of other punishment in case fines are not paid. Passed. Yeas, 97; nays, 0.

The committee on agriculture submitted a majority report against the passage of a senate bill to amend an act on the inspection of fertilizers so as to reduce fees of inspectors.

A large minority reported in favor of the passage of the bill.

The next bill taken up was that by Mr. Livingston, of Newton, to amend the act authorizing the lease of the convicts of the state penitentiary.

The bill was tabled.

The committee on the judiciary made a report, which was read.

The committee on enrollment made a report, which was read.

The next bill read was a bill to regulate returns of sales of wild lands by sheriffs, and to amend the present law on the subject.

Several amendments were adopted, and the bill as amended passed. Yeas, 113; nays, 0.

Mr. Hudson, of Harris, here took the chair.

A bill to carry into effect sentences in certain criminal cases. Passed. Yeas, 90; nays, 0.

The committee on enrollment submitted another report, which was read.

To extend the time for redeeming wild lands. Tabled.

Other bills on the subject of wild lands were tabled, as a substitute covering them all had just been passed.

A bill to amend an act to regulate inspection of fertilizers. The committee on agriculture recommend the passage of the bill by substitute. The bill was tabled until the July session.

A bill to amend an act to create the office of state geologist. The committee on the geological bureau recommend its passage.

The house went into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McWhorter, of Greene, was called to the chair.

Mr. Hudson, of Harris, moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, moved that the committee report that the bill do not pass.

Mr. McCurry, of Hart, moved that the bill be tabled.

On this motion the yeas were 73, nays 52.

Mr. McWhorter reported the bill back as directed.

Mr. McWhorter then moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Adams, of Chatham, opposed the adoption of the report, and argued that its adoption would result in the destruction of the geological bureau. He appealed to the house to sustain the bureau in its great work, the magnitude and importance of which cannot be exaggerated.

Mr. Adams put his points well and in language rich and beautiful. He was heard with great interest.

Mr. Smith, of Oglethope, favored the motion to adopt the report of the committee. He said that at the bottom of all this pretended development of Georgia's resources there were snug places for somebody. He opposed any continuation of the geological bureau as costing the state much money and doing it little good. He opposed any increase in taxation except for purposes absolutely necessary. He admitted that the gold product of the state was only $40,000 a year and now it is $250,000 a year, but he denied that the bureau had done the work of improvement.

Mr. Hulsey, of Fulton, spoke in opposition to the motion to adopt the report of the committee. He asked if it was good policy to stop at the very time when the very best results of the geological survey were accruing to the people. Now is the time for the work to be done. This survey will redeem a large portion of our state which is of no value, except for its mineral wealth. He appealed to the house not to adopt any such short-sighted policy as was pressed upon it by the enemies of the bureau. He denied that there was any effort to make soft places for anybody. He was for the great benefit to the state that this survey would surely bring. Mr. Hulsey's remarks were forcible and pointed throughout.

Mr. King, of Floyd, said he was proud that he was a member of the present legislature. It is a conservative body, and has a grip on the treasury, and will keep it there. He spoke in favor of adopting the report, and gave the geological bureau some severe criticism. He said the main question had not been touched. The first duty of the state is to care for those departments that are absolutely necessary. The public debt demands $800,000 from us, and we are now poor and taxed so heavily that we cannot support luxuries. We have built this geological house, but we are not able to finish its ornaments.

Speaker Bacon resumed the chair, and ruled that the committee of the whole could not have made a motion, and said that the bill was before the house on a favorable report from the committee on the geological bureau.

Mr. Miller, of Houston, moved that the bill lie on the table. On this question the yeas and nays were called and ordered. The yeas were 99, and the nays 60, so the motion to table prevailed.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Awtry, of Troup, and the house took up and concurred in a senate resolution to petition congress for the distribution of the fund arising from the sale of public lands.

Hon. George N. Lester was invited to a seat on the floor.

Under a suspension of the rules, a resolution by Mr. Livingston, of Newton, authorizing the principal keeper of the penitentiary to sell certain personal property at the penitentiary building in Milledgeville.

A resolution, that all unfinished bills, resolutions, etc., be placed in the hands of the clerk of the house for safe-keeping during the recess, was offered by Mr. Turner, of Brooks, under a suspension of the, rules and was passed.

Mr. Butler, of Camden, offered a resolution relative to negroes serving on juries, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider a resolution to authorize C. H. Williams, of Fulton county, to publish the public acts of the present session.

An amendment offered by the committee on finance, that the price of the volume be 50 cents each.

The committee reported the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass as amended.

The house adopted the report, and the resolution as amended was passed.

The bill appropriated money, as it authorized the governor to purchase a number of copies.

The yeas and nays were necessary to the passage of the bill, and on being called they were—yeas, 128; nays, 10, so the resolution passed.

Resolutions were read the second time.

A resolution looking to a reduction in the price of the supreme court reports was withdrawn.

OUR MODEL PENITENTIARY.

A resolution to abolish the convict camp of W. D. Grant, at Old Town in Jefferson county, and near Augusta, and to cancel his contract with the state as to the convicts employed there, was read, and Mr. Alston spoke, urging the importance of its passage by the house as a measure demanded by the interests of humanity. Mr. Alston's remarks were heard with interest by the house. He showed that there were fearful abuses in the present management and that the prisoners in some of the camps died as if smitten with a plague. It is like a death punishment to send a man to some of the camps in this state. The people of Augusta are outraged by the cruel treatment of the prisoners at the camp of Mr. Grant near that city. It is claimed by the press of that city that the system of treatment is little less than murder under the sanction of law.

Mr. Alston's remarks showed up the fearful abuses and the horrible tyranny which is inflicted on the poor wretches who are sent to the terrors of one of Georgia's convict camps. He gave all honor to the principal keeper of the penitentiary. He had done all he could, but he could not remedy the shameful outrages perpetrated under our model system of penitentiary. The time of the house was extended thirty minutes. Mr. Alston denounced Mr. Smith Barnwell, one of the lessees, as having killed three men who tried to escape when not sufficiently guarded. He said he believed in denouncing a cruel man wherever he is. The speech was an exposition of such cruelty and outrages as few people in the state are aware of.

Mr. Miller, of Houston, asked if the resolution was legal. He asked it as a friend of the resolution.

Mr. Alston—"There is no law to give a man a right to murder his fellow-beings, and such a proceeding it is our highest duty to prevent at once."

Mr. Livingston, of Newton, said our penitentiary system was conceived in sin and born in iniquity, and he denounced the abuses and cruelties to the suffering wretches. But he held that the resolution was not enough to reach the evil. He favored taking from the table a bill to prevent these outrages.

The resolution was laid on the table for the purpose of taking from the table a bill to regulate the penitentiary system.

The house adjourned to 3½ p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The house reassembled at 3¼ o'clock.

Mr. Davison, of Sumter, withdrew his motion to take the penitentiary bill from the table.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, then moved to take from the table a resolution reported by Mr. Alston, chairman of the penitentiary committee. The resolution was that reported in the morning proceedings.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, offered as a substitute a resolution that the governor be requested to inquire whether any penalties or forfeitures have been incurred by any lessee of penitentiary convicts and to take the necessary steps toward the proper enforcement of such penalties, and also to proceed in a legal way to insure the humane treatment of said convicts, and to cancel the contracts with any of said lessees who have failed to comply with their contracts in regard to the humane treatment, security and management of said convicts. Mr. Turner made a very strong speech in advocacy of his resolution, which was heard with interest. He urged the great necessity of immediate reform in this matter.

Mr. Alston, of DeKalb, moved to amend the substitute by adding a clause referring especially to the abuses in the camps of W. D. Grant near Augusta, and at Old Town, in Jefferson county.

Mr. Livingston, of Newton, made a few remarks, explaining his position on the question.

Mr. Alston, of DeKalb, made some very pertinent remarks in support of his amendment.

Mr. Hulsey, of Fulton, made a speech in favor of the substitute as originally offered. He said it was not just to single out any one man, as the amendment did, unless the evidence was overwhelmingly strong.

Mr. Hulsey held the house in the best order by his able speech. It was complimented on all sides as one of the best speeches of the session.

The substitute offered by Mr. Turner was adopted.

The two other resolutions offered by the penitentiary committee were withdrawn.

Mr. Humber, of Putnam, offered an additional resolution that the governor at once appoint a physician for the penitentiary, to enter on his duties on the 1st of January, 1879.

Mr. Humber made a brief and pointed speech in support of his resolution.

Mr. Phillips, of Cobb, opposed it in an able argument to the house.

The resolution was also opposed by Mr. Turner, of Sweta, who, with Mr. Phillips, deemed the appointment of a physician useless, under the present system of scattered camps.

The resolution was not adopted.

Mr. Chambers offered a resolution that the governor report his action in the premises at the session in July.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Awtry, of Troup, offered a resolution that the penitentiary committee prepare a bill for the government of the penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, of Greene, the rules were suspended, and senate bills were read the second time—Mr. Alston, of DeKalb, in the chair.

After the reading of several senate bills the second time, the house adjourned to 9½ o'clock Thur day morning.

A Letter to John Ryan.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1878.

DEAR PAPA—I purchased to-day at the Carpet Sale of Messrs. Wilmerding, Houget & Co., one hundred and seventy-five pieces of Tapestry Carpet.

The offering included Crossley's and Bright's English Tapestry and other makes. The sale attracted a large attendance of buyers from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The name of John Ryan was the only one I heard from the South. If you think proper you can sell all these carpets in Georgia. There was lively competition but John Ryan's cash was as good as any of them.

I will attend the Dress Goods Sales of Townsend, Fargis & Co. to-morrow.

Affectionately, STEPHEN A. RYAN.

236 dec12 d1t head col

—If you don't believe Christmas is coming, just go to the popular book store of Messrs. Lynch & Thornton, and watch the crowd rushing for gift books, etc.

Buggies and Phaetons.

We have in store a consignment of the celebrated Haydock Buggies and Phaetons, which we are authorized to close out at low figures at wholesale or retail. This work has been thoroughly tested and give universal satisfaction.

HIGHTOWER, MADDOX, BLOUNT & CO.,
No. 29 West Alabama street,
233 dec12 d1t

—"Eureka, Alabama, Coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro. 000 dec12 d2t thur sun

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

378 june22...d&wly eow&weow

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Members of the Legislature and friends are invited to call and supply themselves and families with the latest styles, most reliable and lowest price Boots, Shoes and Rubbers in the city. G. H. & A. W. Force, 33 Whitehall St.

224 dec11 dtf top page

Carriages.

For a first-class Carriage or Buggy, go to John M. Smith, 48 and 52 Broad street.

dec8 d1w

—In order to prove the truth of our assertion that we will sell a better class of Clothing for less money than any other house in the city, we ask you to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. COHEN & SELIG,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama Sts.
216 dec11 d1w

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wly

Christmas Goods!

At McBride's Kaga, Kiyoto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 d1y lo'1

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disgracefully unless efficient means be used to prevent. Every one knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowly&weowly

$50,000
WORTH OF
Jewelry & Silverware
offered at greatly reduced prices at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.'s,
34 WHITEHALL ST.

On account of the large stock which we have on hand and the necessity of reducing it, we are offering our goods at prices that cannot be competed with.

In DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and RICH JEWELRY, our stock is complete. All of the latest patterns and most elegant designs.

We have on sale the largest assortment of

SOLID SILVERWARE!

ever brought to this market. Spoons, Forks and other ware for table use, and combination Cases, Sets, Fancy Pieces, etc., for

BRIDAL
AND
Christmas Presents!

Every article that we sell will be handsomely Engraved

Free of Charge.

55 dec5 d4w

—Montevallo Coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro. 000 dec12 d2t thur sun

Select Hop.

To-night in Good Templars' Hall, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Those desiring to attend will please obtain tickets from G. W. Kaies, No. 9 Broad street. Tickets, admitting gent and ladies, only 50 cents.

232 dec12 d1t

—Members of the Legislature desiring to carry something handsome as well as useful when they go home, will find it at the "Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia," P. H. Snook, Marietta street. Beautiful Chamber and Parlor Suites very low. All grades Furniture at living prices. Quick sales and almost no profits is my motto.

000 dec12 d3t P. H. SNOOK.

Anthracite Coal.

Just received four car loads best Red Ash Anthracite Coal. This Anthracite is superior to any hard coal ever shipped to this market and we offer special inducements to parties wishing to buy by car load.

W. S. WILSON & BRO.

000 dec12 d2t thur sun

The Stylographic Pen.

This new writing instrument which has recently been placed in the hands of the public certainly deserves favorable mention. Its convenience surpasses any other pen. Its operation as a pen is delightful. Always ready, rapid and easy. It is a reservoir pen holding ink of any kind you may wish to use enough to write twenty-four hours. When empty it may be re-filled in thirty seconds of time. The holder is of vulcanized rubber, beautifully ornamented with gold. It may be closed up in an instant for the pocket and is as clean as a pencil. The pen point itself is made of iridium alloy and promises to last for many years. We bespeak for it an extensive sale as it assuredly deserves. Think of it! Sitting down for a whole day and writing with perfect ease, rapidity and ease and never once dipping for ink nor blacking the fingers nor blotting the paper.

Mr. E. H. Caylor, the managing agent, is at the Kimball house, where he will remain for several weeks while introducing it to the citizens of Atlanta He can be seen there if he fails to call. Canvassers are wanted to sell this pen in all parts of the South. Address as above.

—"Eureka, Alabama, Coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro. 009 dec12 d2t thur sun

A Reliable Article.

It is a pleasure to commend an article of a thoroughly reliable character, and we do not hesitate to do so in speaking of Dooley's Yeast Powder, which an experience of over ten years convinces us is the best and most reliable baking powder in the market.

—Red Ash Anthracite Coal. W. S. Wilson & Bro. 000 dec12 d2t thur sun

A Card.

I shall be absent from the city for six weeks—by request of a number of citizens of Augusta and Savannah—leaving about the 15th of this month. Any ladies or gentlemen desiring to supply themselves with my Glasses will do well to call before I leave, as no one can fill my place while I am absent.

Gentlemen of the Legislature are particularly requested to take notice of this card, and call at my office No. 39 Whitehall street in G. H. Miller's Silverware Establishment.

Respectfully,
ALEXANDER FOX,
110 dec7 dtf 4th pg Optician.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Sets of Teeth $5.00 to $10.00. Fillings made at 50 cents each, at Dr. W. G. Browne's Dental Rooms, 33 1-2 Whitehall street.

601 dec1 d1m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.

299 nov17 dtf

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8m tfl julp3

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Cloaks, Cloaks, Cloaks.

Just received the fifth large lot of Ladies, Black Beaver and Madiasse Cloaks, also for children from 4 to 16 years of age, which we will offer at exceedingly low prices.

Respectfully,
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

dec1 dtf

Christmas Turkeys.

I will deliver Turkeys in Atlanta in lots of ten or more at 10 cents per pound, gross.

J. S. ROBERTS,
214 dec11 d10t Red Clay, Ga.

Why Hesitate?

We have no hesitancy in recommending Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularity is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowly&weowly

BONDS AND STOCKS.

We are always prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on good securities at reasonable rates. We constantly buy and sell all kinds of bonds and stocks.

F. M. COXE, President
Bank of the State of Ga.

176 nov10 sun 3m

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 11, 1878.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....101
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	104@105	Atlanta City 8s	107@109
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold	108@110	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@113	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	83@ 85	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	105@107	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@104
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		Ga. R. R. 8s	95@ 97
& Cent. R. R.	105@107	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mont. & W P R R 1st mortgage	100@102	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Atlanta Water	99@102	So. West R.R. 7s	102@104
Atlanta City 7s	99@101	M. & W. R. R. 7s	102@104
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Georgia R. R.	78@ 80	South Wes R.R.	97@100
Central R.R.	72@ 75	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	102@104		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Noon—Stocks firm. Money 3@3½; Gold 100½. Exchange—long $4 82; short $4 86½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Evening.—Money 3@3½. Exchange $4 82. Gold 100½. Governments dull; new fives 100⅝. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks irregular.

N. Y. Central	112½	Chicago & N. W.	47⅝
Erie	17⅞	Preferred	77½
Lake Shore	68¼	Rock Island	113
Illinois Central	77¼	Western Union	94⅛
Pittsburg	82¾		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold.....$123,360,850 Currency.....$46,960,870
Sub-treasury payments:
Bonds.....$ 36,000 Interest.....$156,000
Customs receipts to-day $265,000.

LONDON, December 11—noon—Consols, money, 93 15-16; account 94 3-16. Erie 18½.

PARIS, December 11—noon.—Rentes 112f, 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 11, 1878.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton dull; middlings 7¼@7¾; low middling 7¼.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	125
Air Line Railroad	62
Georgia Railroad	83
Central Railroad	47
Western and Atlantic Railroad	189
West Point Railroad	44
Total	550
Receipts previously	56,330
Total	56,880
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	56,981

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	106
Shipments previously	47,491
Total	47,597
Stock on hand	9,384

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Receipts to-day	550
Receipts same day last year	946
Decrease	397
Receipts since September 1	56,981
Corresponding date last year